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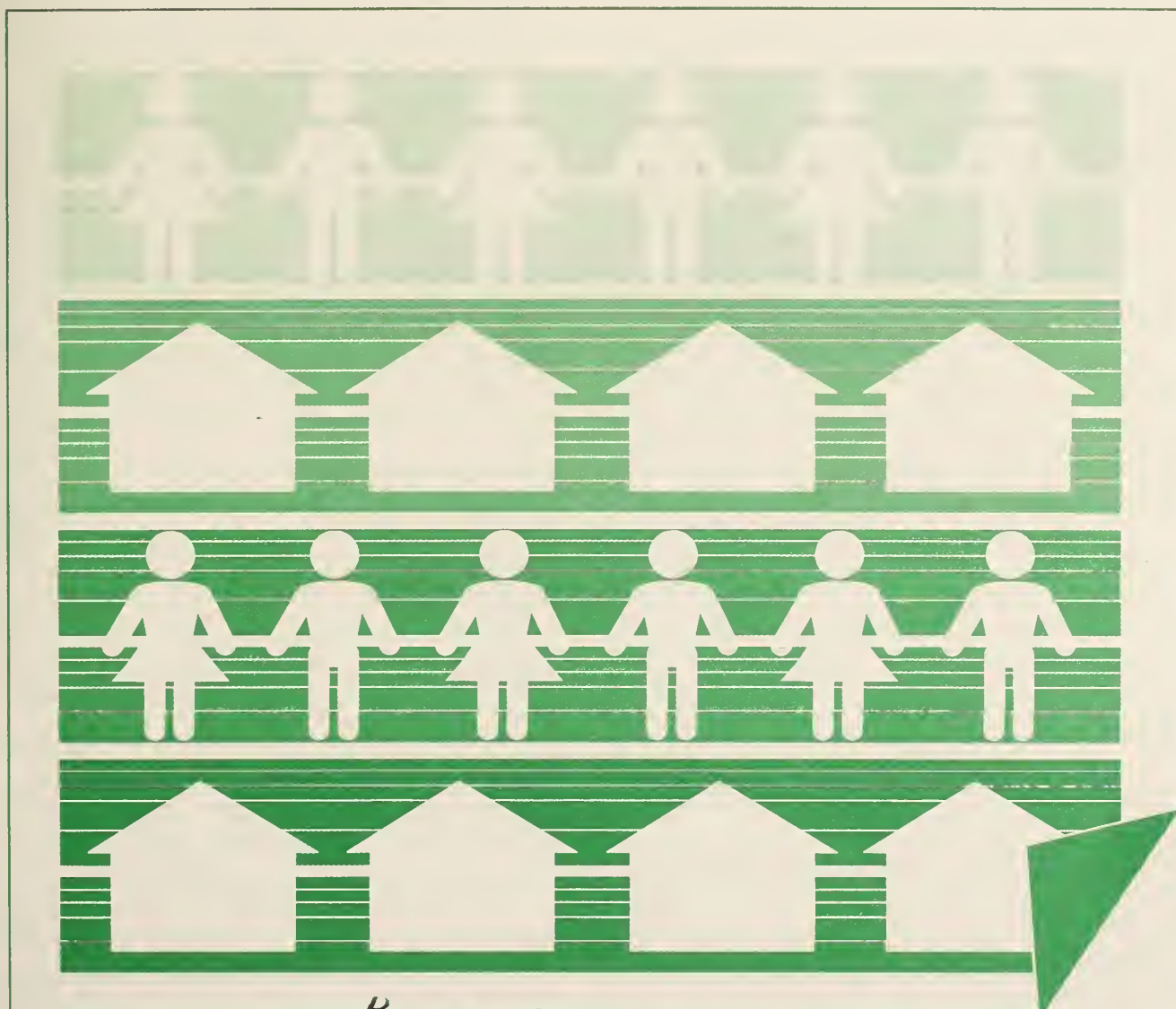


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1990 CPH-3-314

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA



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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
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Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head				
Heading				Spanner								
Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990				Data based on sample and subject to sampling error. For detailed information on sampling error, see the "User Notes" section.								
Stubhead				The State				Boxhead				
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
		306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
				342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH	
2 -----	2 (pt.)
3 -----	3 (pt.)
5 -----	2 (pt.)
	5
7 -----	7 (pt.)
8 -----	3 (pt.)
	7 (pt.)
	8
9 -----	7 (pt.)
	9
	117 (pt.)
10 -----	10
	117 (pt.)
113 -----	113 (pt.)
114 -----	113 (pt.)
	114
117 -----	117 (pt.)
120 -----	120 (pt.)
121 -----	120 (pt.)
	121

BROOKE COUNTY, WV

308 -----	308 (pt.)
	311 (pt.)
311 -----	308 (pt.)
	311 (pt.)
	312 (pt.)
312 -----	312 (pt.)
	313 (pt.)
313 -----	313 (pt.)

HANCOCK COUNTY, WV

202 -----	202
	207 (pt.)
207 -----	207 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH	
2	2
3	5 (pt.)
5	3
7	8 (pt.)
	5 (pt.)
	7
	8 (pt.)
	9 (pt.)
8	8 (pt.)
9	9 (pt.)
10	10 (pt.)
113	113
	114 (pt.)
114	114 (pt.)
117	9 (pt.)
	10 (pt.)
	117
120	120
	121 (pt.)
121	121 (pt.)
BROOKE COUNTY, WV	
308	308 (pt.)
	311 (pt.)
311	308 (pt.)
	311 (pt.)
312	311 (pt.)
	312 (pt.)
313	312 (pt.)
	313
HANCOCK COUNTY, WV	
202	202 (pt.)
207	202 (pt.)
	207

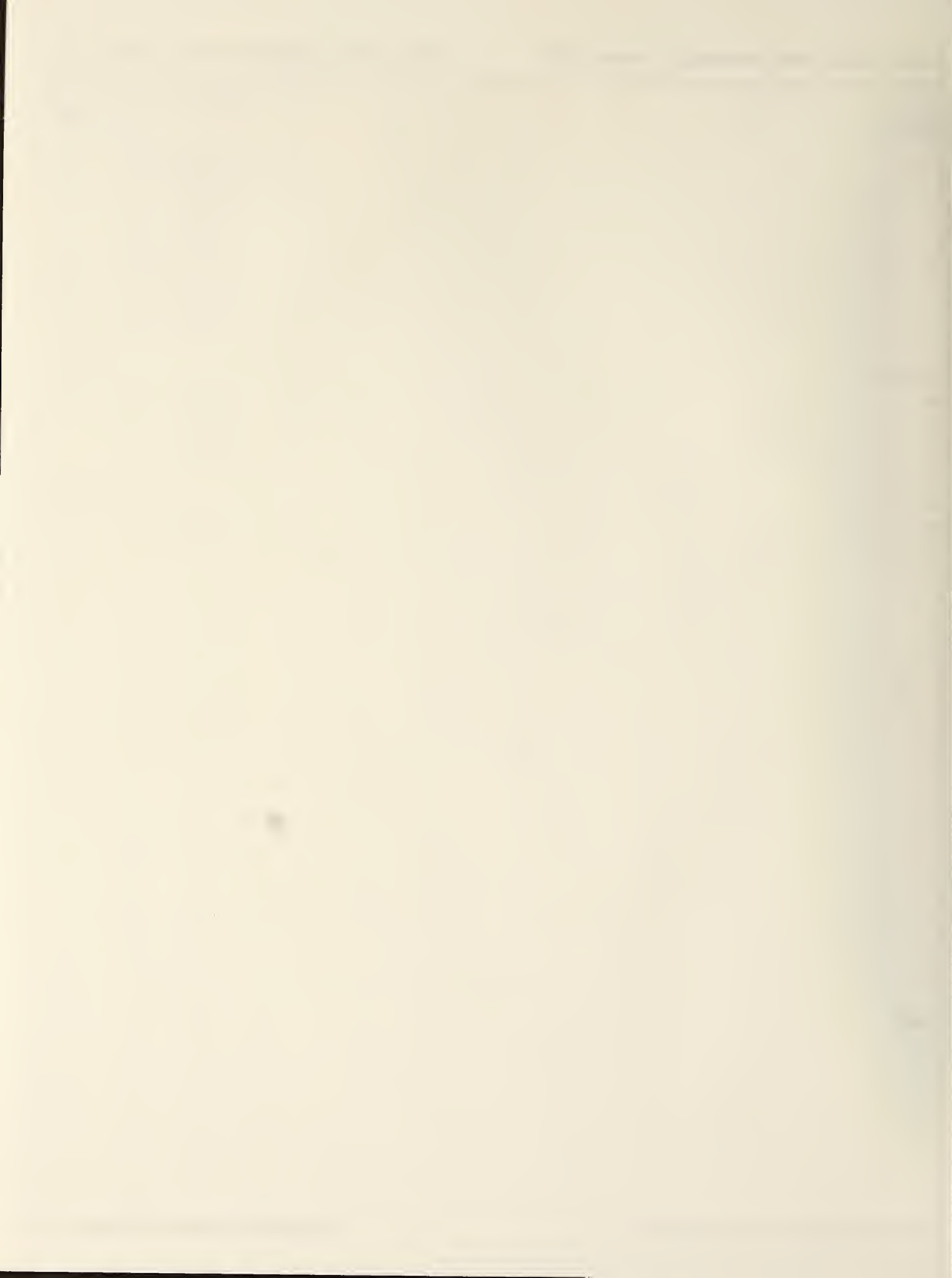


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH				Brooke County, WV			Hancock County, WV	
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)			West Virginia (pt.)				
			Total	Steubenville city		Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1 506.2	1 061.0	1 061.0	21.0	445.2	230.1	17.1	215.1	29.4
Square miles	581.5	409.6	409.6	8.1	171.9	88.9	6.6	83.0	11.4
AGE									
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	4 003	35 233	18 121
Under 5 years	7 726	4 575	4 575	1 326	3 151	1 322	186	1 829	920
5 to 9 years	8 942	5 163	5 163	1 312	3 779	1 614	207	2 165	1 019
10 to 14 years	10 030	5 634	5 634	1 326	4 396	1 962	232	2 434	1 070
15 to 19 years	10 908	6 041	6 041	1 561	4 867	2 214	249	2 653	1 148
20 to 24 years	8 525	4 681	4 681	1 613	3 844	1 912	181	1 932	956
25 to 34 years	19 259	10 776	10 776	2 874	8 483	3 470	492	5 013	2 651
35 to 44 years	21 434	11 741	11 741	2 793	9 693	4 158	591	5 535	2 697
45 to 54 years	15 677	8 833	8 833	2 066	6 844	2 915	446	3 929	1 980
55 to 64 years	16 155	9 045	9 045	2 436	7 110	3 000	484	4 110	2 264
65 to 74 years	14 443	8 315	8 315	2 697	6 128	2 649	547	3 479	2 095
75 to 84 years	7 557	4 425	4 425	1 645	3 132	1 420	323	1 712	1 065
85 years and over	1 867	1 069	1 069	476	798	356	65	442	256
3 and 4 years	3 167	1 831	1 831	522	1 336	557	78	779	395
16 years and over	113 788	63 815	63 815	17 928	49 973	21 713	3 330	28 260	14 867
18 years and over	109 411	61 351	61 351	17 376	48 060	20 902	3 220	27 158	14 422
21 years and over	102 903	57 811	57 811	16 187	45 092	19 378	3 097	25 714	13 760
60 years and over	32 369	18 598	18 598	6 166	13 771	5 971	1 180	7 800	4 639
62 years and over	28 997	16 736	16 736	5 647	12 261	5 361	1 082	6 900	4 118
Median	37.6	37.6	37.6	38.5	37.5	37.3	42.5	37.7	39.5
Female									
Under 5 years	74 742	42 324	42 324	12 118	32 418	14 057	2 174	18 361	9 570
5 to 9 years	3 783	2 252	2 252	641	1 531	637	89	894	441
10 to 14 years	4 351	2 544	2 544	647	1 807	755	104	1 052	497
15 to 19 years	4 876	2 752	2 752	614	2 124	912	113	1 212	521
20 to 24 years	5 412	3 005	3 005	823	2 407	1 121	121	1 286	582
25 to 34 years	4 306	2 422	2 422	876	1 884	928	91	956	483
35 to 44 years	10 100	5 659	5 659	1 563	4 441	1 815	266	2 626	1 387
45 to 54 years	10 804	5 964	5 964	1 449	4 840	2 085	300	2 755	1 331
55 to 64 years	8 199	4 602	4 602	1 131	3 597	1 517	222	2 080	1 059
65 to 64 years	8 636	4 849	4 849	1 338	3 787	1 627	265	2 160	1 226
65 to 74 years	8 240	4 762	4 762	1 604	3 478	1 503	341	1 975	1 207
75 to 84 years	4 730	2 778	2 778	1 091	1 952	901	222	1 051	647
85 years and over	1 305	735	735	341	570	256	40	314	189
3 and 4 years	1 574	902	902	250	672	283	45	389	203
16 years and over	60 725	34 230	34 230	10 095	26 495	11 579	1 846	14 916	7 974
18 years and over	58 552	33 012	33 012	9 814	25 540	11 152	1 789	14 388	7 755
21 years and over	55 316	31 211	31 211	9 144	24 105	10 394	1 735	13 711	7 428
60 years and over	18 819	10 842	10 842	3 767	7 977	3 506	733	4 471	2 706
62 years and over	17 004	9 850	9 850	3 494	7 154	3 172	681	3 982	2 410
Median	38.9	38.9	38.9	40.9	38.9	38.9	45.1	38.8	41.3
Male									
Median age	67 781	37 974	37 974	10 007	29 807	12 935	1 829	16 872	8 551
Median age	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.1	35.6	40.2	36.4	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	4 003	35 233	18 121
In households	139 591	78 653	78 653	20 688	60 938	25 973	4 000	34 965	17 951
Householder	55 223	31 311	31 311	8 979	23 912	10 131	1 783	13 781	7 355
Family householder	40 382	22 603	22 603	5 699	17 779	7 560	1 185	10 219	5 368
Nonfamily householder	14 841	8 708	8 708	3 280	6 133	2 571	598	3 562	1 987
Living alone	13 632	7 987	7 987	2 987	5 645	2 388	572	3 257	1 828
Spouse	32 730	17 987	17 987	4 057	14 743	6 346	983	8 397	4 343
Child	43 721	24 724	24 724	6 025	18 997	8 128	1 059	10 869	5 264
Other relatives	5 155	2 963	2 963	977	2 192	938	121	1 254	649
Nonrelatives	2 762	1 668	1 668	650	1 094	430	54	664	340
Institutionalized persons	1 333	800	800	592	533	275	2	258	160
Other persons in group quarters	1 599	845	845	845	754	744	1	10	10
Persons per household	2.53	2.51	2.51	2.30	2.55	2.56	2.24	2.54	2.44
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	3.02	2.94	3.02	3.04	2.83	3.01	2.91
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	23 867	13 809	13 809	4 818	10 058	4 425	935	5 633	3 416
Householder	22 783	13 184	13 184	4 386	9 599	4 187	934	5 412	3 270
Nonfamily householder	15 942	9 210	9 210	3 107	6 732	2 993	699	3 739	2 241
Living alone	7 426	4 351	4 351	1 615	3 075	1 410	396	1 665	941
Spouse	7 260	4 257	4 257	1 582	3 003	1 375	393	1 628	923
Spouse	5 202	3 014	3 014	944	2 188	944	194	1 244	785
Other relatives	1 417	836	836	285	581	218	38	363	210
Nonrelatives	222	124	124	50	98	32	3	66	34
Institutionalized persons	1 082	623	623	430	459	238	1	221	146
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	40 382	22 603	22 603	5 699	17 779	7 560	1 185	10 219	5 368
With own children under 18 years	17 399	9 825	9 825	2 337	7 574	3 203	440	4 371	2 062
Number of own children under 18 years	30 718	17 549	17 549	4 305	13 169	5 633	734	7 536	3 470
Married-couple families	32 730	17 987	17 987	4 057	14 743	6 346	983	8 397	4 343
With own children under 18 years	13 732	7 552	7 552	1 487	6 180	2 689	351	3 491	1 594
Number of own children under 18 years	24 691	13 775	13 775	2 858	10 916	4 767	590	6 149	2 754
Female householder, no husband present	6 037	3 669	3 669	1 364	2 368	921	158	1 447	834
With own children under 18 years	3 110	1 955	1 955	765	1 155	411	76	744	404
Number of own children under 18 years	5 178	3 282	3 282	1 309	1 896	700	123	1 196	626
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	54 093	30 150	30 150	7 945	23 943	10 341	1 510	13 602	7 001
Never married	13 927	7 856	7 856	2 491	6 071	2 711	332	3 360	1 704
Now married, except separated	33 776	18 569	18 569	4 257	15 207	6 560	999	8 647	4 462
Separated	514	299	299	122	215	86	15	129	67
Widowed	1 992	1 152	1 152	395	840	362	66	478	251
Divorced	3 884	2 274	2 274	680	1 610	622	98	988	517
Females 15 years and over	61 732	34 776	34 776	10 216	26 956	11 753	1 868	15 203	8 111
Never married	12 107	6 966	6 966	2 616	5 141	2 376	271	2 765	1 484
Now married, except separated	33 732	18 568	18 568	4 240	15 164	6 536	1 001	8 628	4 457
Separated	824	503	503	228	321	127	20	194	93
Widowed	9 803	5 707	5 707	2 087	4 096	1 833	390	2 263	1 350
Divorced	5 266	3 032	3 032	1 045	2 234	881	186	1 353	727

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.3	4.4	2.4	3.8	7.4	79.8	.7	2.1	.4	1.1
Square miles .....	.9	1.7	.9	1.5	2.9	30.8	.3	.8	.2	.4
AGE										
All persons	2 760	4 468	2 546	1 509	2 415	6 708	431	2 756	935	3 603
Under 5 years	124	233	113	115	97	414	9	124	63	330
5 to 9 years	115	248	118	111	139	416	12	115	44	282
10 to 14 years	128	278	112	109	134	450	15	128	46	266
15 to 19 years	420	237	128	111	136	506	27	420	69	210
20 to 24 years	493	170	126	94	110	379	28	493	51	270
25 to 34 years	280	531	297	225	304	903	61	280	121	590
35 to 44 years	205	685	297	210	334	1 091	52	205	105	485
45 to 54 years	206	421	249	146	292	840	35	206	69	297
55 to 64 years	254	563	364	145	323	737	54	251	95	268
65 to 74 years	246	694	428	161	292	623	71	245	153	321
75 to 84 years	196	346	247	69	184	272	50	196	91	214
85 years and over	93	62	67	13	70	77	17	93	28	70
3 and 4 years	51	106	44	43	34	155	3	51	18	124
16 years and over	2 368	3 663	2 184	1 155	2 008	5 336	389	2 364	773	2 682
18 years and over	2 312	3 549	2 131	1 115	1 949	5 120	380	2 308	748	2 588
21 years and over	1 796	3 442	2 045	1 041	1 886	4 835	363	1 792	704	2 457
60 years and over	665	1 428	949	326	727	1 347	167	663	324	751
62 years and over	613	1 297	884	290	662	1 206	157	612	309	687
Median	28.2	42.2	48.8	34.6	43.4	37.7	48.8	28.1	40.0	32.6
Female	1 610	2 421	1 403	786	1 255	3 497	203	1 608	540	1 995
Under 5 years	55	121	58	50	49	192	3	55	20	172
5 to 9 years	59	114	59	60	63	205	6	59	22	140
10 to 14 years	65	143	48	49	56	221	9	65	22	132
15 to 19 years	239	130	74	53	61	263	7	239	33	104
20 to 24 years	274	93	64	51	48	206	8	274	28	167
25 to 34 years	151	278	156	134	160	470	15	151	60	338
35 to 44 years	105	363	153	98	172	559	23	105	58	257
45 to 54 years	126	231	132	72	146	433	13	126	42	158
55 to 64 years	140	305	201	86	176	395	28	138	57	154
65 to 74 years	164	409	243	93	154	327	42	164	100	187
75 to 84 years	156	200	166	34	118	170	38	156	75	135
85 years and over	76	34	49	6	52	56	11	76	23	51
3 and 4 years	23	45	24	20	18	74	1	23	6	68
16 years and over	1 418	2 018	1 226	619	1 065	2 834	184	1 416	471	1 529
18 years and over	1 384	1 952	1 195	597	1 048	2 713	181	1 382	462	1 481
21 years and over	1 080	1 895	1 150	562	1 017	2 574	175	1 078	437	1 411
60 years and over	464	822	575	180	420	756	107	463	229	451
62 years and over	439	741	539	159	389	680	103	439	221	418
Median	32.5	43.6	52.2	34.7	45.9	38.4	62.5	32.5	52.5	33.4
Male	1 150	2 047	1 143	723	1 160	3 211	228	1 148	395	1 608
Median age	24.5	40.9	44.4	34.3	41.0	36.9	38.8	24.4	33.4	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 760	4 468	2 546	1 509	2 415	6 708	431	2 756	935	3 603
in households	1 874	4 468	2 381	1 509	2 264	6 615	385	1 870	935	3 522
Householder	959	1 877	1 019	616	979	2 540	264	957	493	1 371
Family householder	438	1 361	715	444	670	1 979	64	436	214	904
Nonfamily householder	521	516	304	172	309	561	200	521	279	467
Living alone	497	479	289	158	288	492	189	497	260	368
Spouse	202	1 132	587	284	573	1 616	29	200	98	630
Child	541	1 215	628	490	606	2 090	60	541	237	1 188
Other relatives	118	172	119	70	61	218	15	118	63	124
Nonrelatives	54	72	28	49	45	151	17	54	44	209
Institutionalized persons	131	—	165	—	151	93	26	131	—	81
Other persons in group quarters	755	—	—	—	—	—	20	755	—	—
Persons per household	1.95	2.38	2.34	2.45	2.31	2.60	1.46	1.95	1.90	2.57
Persons per family	2.97	2.85	2.87	2.90	2.85	2.98	2.63	2.97	2.86	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	535	1 102	742	243	546	972	138	534	272	605
in households	445	1 102	629	243	415	891	137	444	272	532
Householder	371	713	407	173	278	602	122	370	230	372
Nonfamily householder	280	287	169	79	121	236	102	280	162	182
Living alone	279	276	166	76	120	226	100	279	161	176
Spouse	55	311	157	51	107	217	7	55	32	114
Other relatives	14	64	61	16	28	62	5	14	7	37
Nonrelatives	5	14	4	3	2	10	3	5	3	9
Institutionalized persons	89	—	113	—	131	81	—	89	—	73
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	438	1 361	715	444	670	1 979	64	436	214	904
With own children under 18 years	203	479	220	219	247	879	20	203	89	466
Number of own children under 18 years	385	865	382	369	442	1 474	40	385	143	949
Married-couple families	202	1 132	587	284	573	1 616	29	200	98	630
With own children under 18 years	71	390	185	119	202	680	6	71	29	297
Number of own children under 18 years	152	723	330	205	374	1 171	15	152	53	656
Female householder, no husband present	206	190	90	129	73	284	28	206	101	235
With own children under 18 years	119	86	25	87	40	175	11	119	56	156
Number of own children under 18 years	216	134	39	144	60	272	20	216	85	274
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	962	1 666	965	547	958	2 549	210	960	306	1 174
Never married	580	320	224	145	228	597	97	580	129	355
Now married, except separated	222	1 167	613	300	606	1 662	39	220	106	649
Separated	22	8	6	14	3	15	11	22	12	16
Widowed	41	71	59	35	45	78	16	41	19	55
Divorced	97	100	63	53	76	197	47	97	40	99
Females 15 years and over	1 431	2 043	1 238	627	1 087	2 879	185	1 429	476	1 551
Never married	644	370	249	138	170	515	32	644	124	428
Now married, except separated	216	1 168	619	297	590	1 664	33	214	106	649
Separated	46	13	11	18	7	37	10	46	24	37
Widowed	338	336	271	104	233	383	75	338	162	252
Divorced	187	156	88	70	87	280	35	187	60	185

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4.4	2.4	.8	1.2	3.2	4.8	.1	.2	—	—
Square miles	1.7	.9	.3	.5	1.2	1.8	—	.1	—	—
AGE										
All persons	4 468	2 546	2 223	1 610	1 359	2 178	16	4	—	—
Under 5 years	233	113	118	141	106	89	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	248	118	145	122	99	124	3	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	278	112	135	138	99	109	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	237	128	133	122	95	120	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	170	126	182	112	82	98	1	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	531	297	273	234	206	277	4	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	685	297	296	184	186	298	—	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	421	249	252	139	131	267	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	563	364	230	180	134	292	5	3	—	—
65 to 74 years	694	428	249	131	145	259	1	1	—	—
75 to 84 years	346	247	174	86	64	176	1	—	—	—
85 years and over	62	67	36	21	12	69	1	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	106	44	51	54	39	32	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	3 663	2 184	1 803	1 193	1 040	1 824	13	4	—	—
18 years and over	3 549	2 131	1 749	1 133	1 005	1 772	13	4	—	—
21 years and over	3 442	2 045	1 651	1 066	939	1 716	12	4	—	—
60 years and over	1 428	949	577	343	296	664	4	2	—	—
62 years and over	1 297	884	538	290	266	604	3	1	—	—
Median	42.2	48.8	38.8	32.3	34.7	44.0	44.5	60.0	—	—
Female	2 421	1 403	1 226	867	704	1 142	9	2	—	—
Under 5 years	121	58	48	75	44	45	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	114	59	77	55	54	58	3	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	143	48	61	48	41	45	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	130	74	66	70	43	57	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	93	64	103	53	44	42	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	278	156	155	138	124	146	2	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	363	153	153	96	87	154	—	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	231	132	142	87	68	132	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	305	201	122	92	80	158	3	2	—	—
65 to 74 years	409	243	156	81	83	139	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	200	166	117	59	31	114	—	—	—	—
85 years and over	34	49	26	13	5	52	1	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	45	24	21	28	17	17	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	2 018	1 226	1 029	682	559	975	6	2	—	—
18 years and over	1 952	1 195	1 009	646	542	958	6	2	—	—
21 years and over	1 895	1 150	944	608	511	929	6	2	—	—
60 years and over	822	575	363	207	161	388	1	1	—	—
62 years and over	741	539	344	182	145	361	1	—	—	—
Median	43.6	52.2	41.6	34.4	35.1	46.6	30.5	59.5	—	—
Male	2 047	1 143	997	743	655	1 036	7	2	—	—
Median age	40.9	44.4	36.4	29.2	34.0	41.3	55.5	66.0	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 468	2 546	2 223	1 610	1 359	2 178	16	4	—	—
In households	4 468	2 381	2 127	1 598	1 359	2 027	16	4	—	—
Householder	1 877	1 019	907	640	551	894	6	2	—	—
Family householder	1 361	715	582	410	404	603	6	2	—	—
Nonfamily householder	516	304	325	230	147	291	—	—	—	—
Living alone	479	289	297	201	136	271	—	—	—	—
Spouse	1 132	587	418	181	257	519	6	2	—	—
Child	1 215	628	639	548	441	524	4	—	—	—
Other relatives	172	119	103	148	68	47	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	72	28	60	81	42	43	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	165	26	12	—	151	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.38	2.34	2.35	2.50	2.47	2.27	2.67	2.00	—	—
Persons per family	2.85	2.87	2.99	3.14	2.90	2.81	2.67	2.00	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 102	742	459	238	221	504	3	1	—	—
In households	1 102	629	441	232	221	373	3	1	—	—
Householder	713	407	310	175	156	250	2	1	—	—
Nonfamily householder	287	169	155	98	69	111	—	—	—	—
Living alone	276	166	152	96	66	110	—	—	—	—
Spouse	311	157	91	30	47	99	1	—	—	—
Other relatives	64	61	36	24	15	22	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	14	4	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	113	18	6	—	131	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 361	715	582	410	404	603	6	2	—	—
With own children under 18 years	479	220	233	210	196	219	2	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	865	382	433	388	331	386	3	—	—	—
Married-couple families	1 132	587	418	181	257	519	2	2	—	—
With own children under 18 years	390	185	154	65	107	181	2	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	723	330	292	123	183	328	3	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	190	90	133	198	119	64	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	86	25	72	127	79	34	—	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	134	39	122	235	132	52	—	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 666	965	785	520	490	862	7	2	—	—
Never married	320	224	238	214	129	204	1	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 167	613	448	190	271	548	6	2	—	—
Separated	8	6	13	20	12	2	—	—	—	—
Widowed	71	59	32	31	32	39	—	—	—	—
Divorced	100	63	54	65	46	69	—	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 043	1 238	1 040	689	565	994	6	2	—	—
Never married	370	249	264	225	124	156	—	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 168	619	440	201	269	535	6	2	—	—
Separated	13	11	28	36	17	6	—	—	—	—
Widowed	336	271	216	128	93	216	—	—	—	—
Divorced	156	88	92	99	62	81	—	—	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.6	2.6	115.8	159.6	1.7	1.8	177.8	178.7	6.4	79.8
Square miles .....	.2	1.0	44.7	61.6	.7	.7	68.7	69.0	2.5	30.8
AGE										
All persons	150	237	1 928	3 239	2 563	3 077	9 681	6 223	4 102	6 692
Under 5 years	9	8	92	190	177	178	546	363	206	414
5 to 9 years	12	15	135	231	180	212	676	475	248	413
10 to 14 years	10	25	184	264	198	241	758	463	258	450
15 to 19 years	16	16	169	273	161	209	821	502	293	506
20 to 24 years	12	12	99	137	150	172	484	340	228	378
25 to 34 years	19	27	255	456	394	409	1 386	886	509	899
35 to 44 years	24	36	304	489	317	512	1 683	1 019	627	1 091
45 to 54 years	15	25	249	319	262	305	1 237	810	518	840
55 to 64 years	11	31	178	384	290	316	1 095	661	494	732
65 to 74 years	16	33	164	324	270	334	627	433	444	622
75 to 84 years	5	8	84	144	134	156	315	226	219	271
85 years and over	1	1	15	28	30	33	53	45	58	76
3 and 4 years	4	2	37	75	68	77	229	163	78	155
16 years and over	115	184	1 483	2 503	1 980	2 398	7 550	4 816	3 340	5 323
18 years and over	110	177	1 405	2 384	1 904	2 315	7 194	4 598	3 222	5 107
21 years and over	102	170	1 323	2 249	1 816	2 202	6 772	4 333	3 047	4 823
60 years and over	30	63	350	691	619	701	1 530	1 031	977	1 343
62 years and over	24	58	314	603	542	639	1 304	890	896	1 203
Median	33.5	39.3	35.9	36.2	35.5	37.0	35.9	35.8	40.2	37.7
Female	82	113	962	1 702	1 412	1 636	4 919	3 118	2 169	3 488
Under 5 years	6	4	56	106	88	86	257	171	98	192
5 to 9 years	6	5	66	110	91	106	356	246	114	202
10 to 14 years	8	11	80	139	94	133	368	218	143	221
15 to 19 years	10	4	75	146	81	105	399	236	142	263
20 to 24 years	7	6	45	77	94	91	224	166	102	206
25 to 34 years	10	14	131	234	209	212	712	457	273	468
35 to 44 years	11	18	149	242	174	242	846	511	327	559
45 to 54 years	4	14	129	173	129	174	638	394	270	433
55 to 64 years	6	18	88	205	169	180	546	324	269	392
65 to 74 years	10	15	94	170	166	192	363	237	253	327
75 to 84 years	3	4	44	78	95	96	179	132	134	170
85 years and over	1	—	5	22	22	19	31	26	44	55
3 and 4 years	3	1	22	42	31	37	116	84	30	74
16 years and over	60	90	744	1 316	1 122	1 288	3 860	2 419	1 790	2 828
18 years and over	55	90	710	1 249	1 084	1 249	3 707	2 330	1 728	2 707
21 years and over	51	88	678	1 184	1 041	1 190	3 486	2 205	1 656	2 568
60 years and over	19	32	188	376	387	416	841	551	563	755
62 years and over	14	28	171	322	343	377	724	477	519	679
Median	29.5	42.1	36.3	36.3	37.6	37.9	36.6	36.2	41.9	38.4
Male	68	124	966	1 537	1 151	1 441	4 762	3 105	1 933	3 204
Median age	36.0	36.3	35.1	36.0	33.8	36.0	35.3	35.4	37.8	36.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	150	237	1 928	3 239	2 563	3 077	9 681	6 223	4 102	6 692
In households	150	237	1 928	3 239	2 563	3 077	9 681	6 223	4 061	6 599
Householder	65	85	697	1 223	1 093	1 237	3 509	2 243	1 641	2 534
Family householder	40	67	557	950	708	891	2 854	1 825	1 188	1 973
Nonfamily householder	25	18	140	273	385	346	655	418	453	561
Living alone	22	17	133	245	342	324	594	378	422	492
Spouse	27	54	469	773	479	736	2 433	1 606	1 008	1 610
Child	49	82	664	1 076	797	961	3 258	2 134	1 210	2 086
Other relatives	2	14	62	100	99	101	338	154	147	218
Nonrelatives	7	2	36	67	95	42	143	86	55	151
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.31	2.79	2.77	2.65	2.34	2.49	2.76	2.77	2.47	2.60
Persons per family	2.95	3.24	3.15	3.05	2.94	3.02	3.11	3.13	2.99	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	22	42	263	496	434	523	995	704	721	969
In households	22	42	263	496	434	523	995	704	680	888
Householder	17	28	179	339	340	355	670	470	462	600
Nonfamily householder	10	10	73	143	193	153	275	187	215	236
Living alone	10	10	72	139	187	152	268	182	210	226
Spouse	4	8	71	123	72	133	237	185	180	216
Other relatives	1	6	11	30	20	29	77	45	31	62
Nonrelatives	—	—	2	4	2	6	11	4	7	10
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	40	67	557	950	708	891	2 854	1 825	1 188	1 973
With own children under 18 years	23	28	261	440	356	406	1 326	864	493	877
Number of own children under 18 years	38	56	491	807	612	715	2 331	1 539	813	1 471
Married-couple families	27	54	469	773	479	736	2 433	1 606	1 008	1 610
With own children under 18 years	12	21	214	354	224	332	1 135	762	412	678
Number of own children under 18 years	22	46	415	651	406	601	2 026	1 358	691	1 168
Female householder, no husband present	10	9	62	127	192	131	308	169	146	284
With own children under 18 years	8	6	37	69	121	63	146	81	67	175
Number of own children under 18 years	12	8	62	120	186	99	243	150	104	272
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	57	96	757	1 207	869	1 135	3 763	2 439	1 576	2 542
Never married	16	24	186	299	219	248	908	581	360	596
Now married, except separated	29	58	482	789	494	748	2 491	1 631	1 044	1 656
Separated	2	1	1	9	10	11	34	22	9	15
Widowed	3	6	31	31	30	43	103	59	61	78
Divorced	7	7	57	79	116	85	227	146	102	197
Females 15 years and over	62	93	760	1 347	1 139	1 311	3 938	2 483	1 814	2 873
Never married	14	14	125	246	216	236	684	427	321	515
Now married, except separated	28	55	482	794	504	753	2 494	1 635	1 044	1 658
Separated	1	1	6	17	26	19	31	17	14	37
Widowed	11	17	96	186	231	190	444	246	287	383
Divorced	8	6	51	104	162	113	285	158	148	280

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	5.8	76.9	63.3	99.1	66.3	3.2	13.1	55.4
Square miles	2.3	29.7	24.4	38.3	25.6	1.3	5.1	21.4
AGE								
All persons	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 242	2 427	2 765	1 066	6 230
Under 5 years	222	233	136	201	145	129	58	326
5 to 9 years	219	265	144	287	172	167	53	456
10 to 14 years	291	326	168	293	182	197	66	509
15 to 19 years	333	378	180	306	177	140	64	458
20 to 24 years	268	210	112	186	154	126	59	401
25 to 34 years	523	589	312	577	331	330	146	821
35 to 44 years	586	597	346	591	335	391	197	1 116
45 to 54 years	538	447	254	418	306	224	131	717
55 to 64 years	573	502	271	469	267	332	139	695
65 to 74 years	518	391	256	509	246	430	99	483
75 to 84 years	211	186	146	338	97	240	50	214
85 years and over	49	33	30	67	15	59	4	34
3 and 4 years	83	95	53	78	57	55	18	136
16 years and over	3 535	3 251	1 859	3 400	1 894	2 252	870	4 859
18 years and over	3 402	3 092	1 796	3 250	1 832	2 183	845	4 659
21 years and over	3 208	2 917	1 703	3 120	1 732	2 103	812	4 386
60 years and over	1 085	873	578	1 165	487	907	208	1 084
62 years and over	964	767	520	1 071	444	849	180	933
Median	39.8	36.1	38.4	39.3	36.5	41.9	39.5	36.3
Female	2 283	2 154	1 212	2 220	1 207	1 527	540	3 133
Under 5 years	116	112	72	109	71	67	26	165
5 to 9 years	110	132	61	135	74	83	22	202
10 to 14 years	128	185	81	142	91	96	37	235
15 to 19 years	155	177	88	154	76	71	31	208
20 to 24 years	137	107	53	85	77	69	24	191
25 to 34 years	271	294	165	305	164	177	80	431
35 to 44 years	304	313	171	288	160	200	97	573
45 to 54 years	284	219	124	210	160	216	64	361
55 to 64 years	309	276	147	255	134	191	69	370
65 to 74 years	304	201	144	296	134	252	57	250
75 to 84 years	134	113	90	194	57	164	30	123
85 years and over	31	25	16	47	9	41	3	24
3 and 4 years	46	47	24	46	24	25	12	75
16 years and over	1 909	1 690	979	1 809	956	1 273	447	2 497
18 years and over	1 841	1 611	947	1 722	929	1 237	431	2 398
21 years and over	1 740	1 531	899	1 664	886	1 198	420	2 280
60 years and over	628	485	327	679	263	564	121	596
62 years and over	568	434	298	629	243	530	102	509
Median	42.0	36.9	39.7	40.8	38.3	45.1	40.4	37.3
Male	2 048	2 003	1 143	2 022	1 220	1 238	526	3 097
Median age	37.9	35.2	37.0	37.7	35.1	39.5	39.0	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 242	2 427	2 765	1 066	6 230
In households	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 188	2 427	2 745	1 064	6 222
Householder	1 735	1 562	956	1 657	890	1 203	434	2 238
Family householder	1 251	1 183	684	1 236	706	789	330	1 842
Nonfamily householder	484	379	272	421	184	414	104	396
Living alone	458	343	261	395	177	397	102	370
Spouse	981	946	564	1 018	603	621	296	1 597
Child	1 354	1 389	720	1 323	824	772	304	2 106
Other relatives	197	158	76	127	81	112	24	203
Nonrelatives	64	102	39	63	29	37	6	78
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	54	—	20	2	8
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.50	2.66	2.46	2.53	2.73	2.28	2.45	2.78
Persons per family	3.02	3.11	2.99	3.00	3.14	2.91	2.89	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	778	610	432	914	358	729	153	731
In households	778	610	432	862	358	710	152	724
Householder	542	426	314	608	242	510	103	483
Nonfamily householder	266	189	153	273	93	267	39	169
Living alone	262	184	150	268	91	264	39	164
Spouse	164	143	100	200	87	147	42	194
Other relatives	64	36	14	48	26	51	7	43
Nonrelatives	8	5	4	6	3	2	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	52	—	19	1	7
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 251	1 183	684	1 236	706	789	330	1 842
With own children under 18 years	493	521	287	511	301	301	132	837
Number of own children under 18 years	853	961	511	947	556	543	213	1 469
Married-couple families	981	946	564	1 018	603	621	296	1 597
With own children under 18 years	371	399	229	435	263	224	121	724
Number of own children under 18 years	656	752	418	813	482	412	199	1 278
Female householder, no husband present	207	185	94	169	75	137	27	193
With own children under 18 years	104	100	45	66	31	71	9	91
Number of own children under 18 years	170	171	77	115	61	123	11	152
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 670	1 608	909	1 627	957	991	434	2 408
Never married	458	416	219	386	241	208	95	553
Now married, except separated	1 008	981	584	1 052	623	640	298	1 648
Separated	12	11	7	17	6	10	6	15
Widowed	73	62	39	56	31	51	9	54
Divorced	119	138	60	116	56	82	26	138
Females 15 years and over	1 929	1 725	998	1 834	971	1 281	455	2 531
Never married	389	326	165	314	146	212	67	430
Now married, except separated	1 014	971	583	1 046	624	641	300	1 642
Separated	34	21	10	18	3	20	3	26
Widowed	332	251	180	346	134	286	59	271
Divorced	160	156	60	110	64	122	26	162

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	.8	3.1	13.1	—	—	55.4	6.4	25.1	2.4
Square miles	.3	1.2	5.1	—	—	21.4	2.5	9.7	.9
AGE									
All persons	1 371	1 481	1 066	85	—	6 145	3 943	2 850	3 385
Under 5 years	53	68	58	7	—	319	193	174	148
5 to 9 years	66	84	53	4	—	452	242	180	158
10 to 14 years	86	71	66	9	—	500	289	232	209
15 to 19 years	97	83	64	5	—	453	281	261	225
20 to 24 years	41	72	59	9	—	392	237	162	183
25 to 34 years	144	192	146	10	—	811	555	406	453
35 to 44 years	217	169	197	8	—	1 108	561	484	466
45 to 54 years	158	145	139	4	—	713	381	327	340
55 to 64 years	180	158	131	15	—	680	450	288	437
65 to 74 years	218	219	99	11	—	472	422	210	437
75 to 84 years	93	177	50	3	—	211	242	105	248
85 years and over	18	43	4	—	—	34	90	21	81
3 and 4 years	27	30	18	3	—	133	77	74	62
16 years and over	1 148	1 248	870	64	—	4 795	3 158	2 208	2 822
18 years and over	1 104	1 209	845	62	—	4 597	3 047	2 104	2 732
21 years and over	1 062	1 165	812	58	—	4 328	2 886	1 970	2 608
60 years and over	438	519	208	15	—	1 069	986	479	1 013
62 years and over	400	488	180	14	—	919	901	412	923
Median	44.0	45.1	39.5	30.7	—	36.3	38.1	35.2	41.4
Female	711	882	540	41	—	3 092	2 156	1 447	1 818
Under 5 years	25	36	26	2	—	163	99	72	71
5 to 9 years	32	49	22	1	—	201	115	84	81
10 to 14 years	38	36	37	2	—	233	135	105	103
15 to 19 years	43	43	31	4	—	204	141	142	117
20 to 24 years	25	39	24	3	—	188	132	75	89
25 to 34 years	76	105	80	5	—	426	301	214	217
35 to 44 years	115	83	97	5	—	568	268	240	247
45 to 54 years	74	83	64	1	—	360	224	173	169
55 to 64 years	101	86	69	9	—	361	246	146	255
65 to 74 years	123	154	57	7	—	243	264	119	247
75 to 84 years	53	137	30	2	—	121	160	63	161
85 years and over	6	31	3	—	—	24	71	14	61
3 and 4 years	10	21	12	2	—	73	40	26	29
16 years and over	607	756	447	36	—	2 461	1 777	1 157	1 539
18 years and over	590	734	431	34	—	2 364	1 716	1 099	1 490
21 years and over	569	714	420	32	—	2 248	1 635	1 027	1 430
60 years and over	237	365	121	10	—	586	621	266	616
62 years and over	221	349	102	9	—	500	572	239	560
Median	45.3	51.0	40.4	44.3	—	37.3	40.7	36.0	44.0
Male	660	599	526	44	—	3 053	1 787	1 403	1 567
Median age	42.9	37.6	39.0	24.5	—	35.3	35.6	33.8	39.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 371	1 481	1 066	85	—	6 145	3 943	2 850	3 385
In households	1 371	1 480	1 064	85	—	6 137	3 807	2 850	3 312
Householder	569	747	434	33	—	2 205	1 515	1 038	1 426
Family householder	455	375	330	25	—	1 817	1 092	821	952
Nonfamily householder	114	372	104	8	—	388	423	217	474
Living alone	109	353	102	8	—	362	395	196	444
Spouse	409	256	296	22	—	1 575	860	692	764
Child	359	369	304	27	—	2 079	1 208	944	910
Other relatives	28	66	24	3	—	200	144	125	153
Nonrelatives	6	42	6	—	—	78	80	51	59
Institutionalized persons	—	—	2	—	—	8	123	—	62
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	11
Persons per household	2.41	1.98	2.45	2.58	—	2.78	2.51	2.75	2.32
Persons per family	2.75	2.84	2.89	3.08	—	3.12	3.03	3.14	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	329	439	153	14	—	717	754	336	766
In households	329	439	152	14	—	710	638	336	728
Householder	214	370	103	12	—	471	463	238	536
Nonfamily householder	77	273	39	7	—	162	238	91	268
Living alone	76	271	39	7	—	157	231	89	262
Spouse	98	52	42	2	—	192	131	80	143
Other relatives	16	15	7	—	—	43	39	16	42
Nonrelatives	1	2	—	—	—	4	5	2	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	—	—	7	116	—	38
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	455	375	330	25	—	1 817	1 092	821	952
With own children under 18 years	158	140	132	10	—	827	474	385	334
Number of own children under 18 years	259	243	213	19	—	1 450	819	665	596
Married-couple families	409	256	296	22	—	1 575	860	692	764
With own children under 18 years	135	86	121	9	—	715	364	330	278
Number of own children under 18 years	222	153	199	16	—	1 262	631	574	500
Female householder, no husband present	33	95	27	3	—	190	176	99	142
With own children under 18 years	19	47	9	1	—	90	85	45	49
Number of own children under 18 years	31	78	11	3	—	149	150	75	85
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	550	497	434	29	—	2 379	1 412	1 078	1 307
Never married	94	138	95	5	—	548	357	259	330
Now married, except separated	412	267	298	22	—	1 626	887	720	803
Separated	1	8	6	—	—	15	10	12	13
Widowed	19	37	9	1	—	53	59	21	60
Divorced	24	47	26	1	—	137	99	66	101
Females 15 years and over	616	761	455	36	—	2 495	1 807	1 186	1 563
Never married	79	121	67	4	—	426	353	210	309
Now married, except separated	415	263	300	23	—	1 619	893	716	784
Separated	4	13	3	—	—	26	21	22	20
Widowed	86	237	59	8	—	263	373	136	329
Divorced	32	127	26	1	—	161	167	102	121

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Can.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Hancock County, WV		Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	68.9	54.8	2.3	3.9	2.1	.8	1.7	6.2	
Square miles	26.6	21.2	.9	1.5	.8	.3	.6	2.4	
AGE									
All persons	3 646	3 020	2 034	1 837	2 034	32	1 435	2 756	
Under 5 years	139	163	135	87	135	3	78	138	
5 to 9 years	198	177	130	121	130	—	97	150	
10 to 14 years	263	237	106	116	106	—	105	163	
15 to 19 years	509	236	149	111	149	1	93	188	
20 to 24 years	595	162	140	68	140	2	81	140	
25 to 34 years	377	376	326	248	326	4	197	436	
35 to 44 years	498	450	263	317	263	2	257	396	
45 to 54 years	381	327	189	217	189	3	154	319	
55 to 64 years	308	353	194	185	194	1	146	386	
65 to 74 years	264	297	231	224	231	8	156	311	
75 to 84 years	100	191	141	115	141	5	59	107	
85 years and over	14	51	30	28	30	3	12	22	
3 and 4 years	67	66	51	41	51	3	39	66	
16 years and over	3 004	2 396	1 632	1 489	1 632	29	1 135	2 258	
18 years and over	2 907	2 295	1 576	1 449	1 576	29	1 089	2 190	
21 years and over	2 322	2 167	1 483	1 384	1 483	28	1 036	2 092	
60 years and over	521	723	514	470	514	17	306	637	
62 years and over	469	655	462	427	462	16	272	561	
Median	28.6	38.3	36.0	40.3	36.0	63.0	37.5	38.5	
Female	1 817	1 553	1 122	957	1 122	21	779	1 426	
Under 5 years	60	83	67	46	67	1	45	58	
5 to 9 years	100	70	63	60	63	—	51	78	
10 to 14 years	121	102	55	50	55	—	63	80	
15 to 19 years	276	120	79	57	79	1	41	89	
20 to 24 years	271	82	77	34	77	1	35	75	
25 to 34 years	203	188	180	131	180	3	111	227	
35 to 44 years	240	222	133	154	133	2	129	202	
45 to 54 years	197	172	105	111	105	3	86	174	
55 to 64 years	158	196	110	96	110	—	82	211	
65 to 74 years	127	162	136	137	136	4	98	158	
75 to 84 years	56	118	90	66	90	4	30	59	
85 years and over	8	38	27	15	27	2	8	15	
3 and 4 years	29	41	27	22	27	1	24	32	
16 years and over	1 522	1 277	921	788	921	20	611	1 187	
18 years and over	1 465	1 229	893	770	893	20	592	1 152	
21 years and over	1 163	1 156	842	736	842	19	566	1 110	
60 years and over	266	418	316	272	316	10	182	347	
62 years and over	237	383	285	253	285	10	161	299	
Median	29.5	40.1	38.1	41.6	38.1	52.8	38.4	40.1	
Male	1 829	1 467	912	880	912	11	656	1 330	
Median age	27.5	35.9	34.4	39.4	34.4	66.5	36.5	37.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 646	3 020	2 034	1 837	2 034	32	1 435	2 756	
In households	2 927	2 940	2 024	1 837	2 024	32	1 435	2 756	
Householder	1 077	1 087	865	732	865	15	568	1 081	
Family householder	860	833	545	560	545	8	416	846	
Nonfamily householder	217	254	320	172	320	7	152	235	
Living alone	187	232	290	161	290	7	139	208	
Spouse	762	710	325	489	325	4	316	701	
Child	949	979	617	545	617	6	449	828	
Other relatives	92	103	134	50	134	7	73	101	
Nonrelatives	47	61	83	21	83	—	29	45	
Institutionalized persons	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	719	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.72	2.70	2.34	2.51	2.34	2.13	2.53	2.55	
Persons per family	3.10	3.15	2.97	2.94	2.97	3.13	3.01	2.93	
Persons 65 years and over	378	539	402	367	402	16	227	440	
In households	378	463	402	367	402	16	227	440	
Householder	256	330	294	250	294	12	166	299	
Nonfamily householder	101	154	156	107	156	7	76	101	
Living alone	91	152	153	106	153	7	75	98	
Spouse	97	107	68	99	68	3	45	107	
Other relatives	18	22	35	15	35	1	13	29	
Nonrelatives	7	4	5	3	5	—	3	5	
Institutionalized persons	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	860	833	545	560	545	8	416	846	
With own children under 18 years	379	364	242	215	242	1	177	319	
Number of own children under 18 years	698	671	399	370	399	1	313	536	
Married-couple families	762	710	325	489	325	4	316	701	
With own children under 18 years	334	317	125	187	125	1	140	253	
Number of own children under 18 years	618	592	210	322	210	1	251	446	
Female householder, no husband present	68	88	189	58	189	4	79	123	
With own children under 18 years	33	33	107	25	107	—	32	59	
Number of own children under 18 years	63	55	178	43	178	—	54	80	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 510	1 145	726	712	726	9	535	1 095	
Never married	607	278	255	141	255	3	145	262	
Now married, except separated	787	738	340	499	340	5	325	715	
Separated	11	10	15	2	15	—	6	6	
Widowed	45	58	30	32	30	—	21	39	
Divorced	60	61	86	38	86	1	38	73	
Females 15 years and over	1 536	1 298	937	801	937	20	620	1 210	
Never married	559	248	231	119	231	5	116	229	
Now married, except separated	787	736	339	501	339	5	326	719	
Separated	9	9	22	4	22	1	11	8	
Widowed	115	227	192	117	192	7	111	146	
Divorced	66	78	153	60	153	2	56	108	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	7.6	4.0	3.1	.2	83.7	2.6	97.3	1.9
Square miles	2.9	1.5	1.2	.1	32.3	1.0	37.6	.7
AGE								
All persons	4 827	2 913	2 287	—	6 572	2 905	6 272	1 363
Under 5 years	225	138	116	—	338	169	335	67
5 to 9 years	250	162	109	—	423	219	426	78
10 to 14 years	268	206	106	—	576	193	520	75
15 to 19 years	316	164	126	—	593	203	583	126
20 to 24 years	227	161	137	—	375	123	390	88
25 to 34 years	666	418	356	—	891	447	863	161
35 to 44 years	728	435	299	—	1 090	388	1 189	171
45 to 54 years	530	294	274	—	757	258	797	137
55 to 64 years	660	375	317	—	755	288	636	167
65 to 74 years	547	343	275	—	512	344	357	171
75 to 84 years	307	186	145	—	206	192	145	104
85 years and over	103	31	27	—	56	81	31	18
3 and 4 years	90	61	44	—	141	81	142	20
16 years and over	4 022	2 370	1 932	—	5 110	2 281	4 881	1 121
18 years and over	3 895	2 313	1 881	—	4 840	2 198	4 630	1 068
21 years and over	3 722	2 212	1 803	—	4 546	2 097	4 309	1 002
60 years and over	1 317	765	613	—	1 151	779	840	391
62 years and over	1 161	677	542	—	1 009	720	705	348
Median	41.1	39.3	41.6	—	35.8	37.2	35.1	39.8
Female	2 540	1 547	1 178	—	3 405	1 571	3 080	735
Under 5 years	110	65	49	—	176	88	158	31
5 to 9 years	118	72	55	—	218	113	187	37
10 to 14 years	120	105	48	—	313	93	245	40
15 to 19 years	164	88	63	—	279	91	273	61
20 to 24 years	110	74	77	—	185	65	187	36
25 to 34 years	343	213	179	—	480	235	444	80
35 to 44 years	365	221	125	—	551	191	600	82
45 to 54 years	282	150	148	—	412	142	392	75
55 to 64 years	344	215	168	—	365	152	317	100
65 to 74 years	309	209	156	—	271	216	179	102
75 to 84 years	193	117	88	—	122	129	77	76
85 years and over	82	18	22	—	33	56	21	15
3 and 4 years	46	32	19	—	74	42	60	10
16 years and over	2 150	1 283	1 014	—	2 646	1 247	2 431	618
18 years and over	2 085	1 254	989	—	2 517	1 214	2 309	593
21 years and over	2 007	1 199	949	—	2 376	1 175	2 175	557
60 years and over	763	463	353	—	597	489	431	248
62 years and over	681	411	310	—	531	460	363	218
Median	42.9	41.7	44.1	—	36.0	40.1	35.7	45.1
Male	2 287	1 366	1 109	—	3 167	1 334	3 192	628
Median age	39.4	37.0	39.7	—	35.6	34.9	34.3	35.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 827	2 913	2 287	—	6 572	2 905	6 272	1 363
In households	4 694	2 893	2 280	—	6 572	2 830	6 272	1 340
Householder	1 906	1 190	998	—	2 447	1 195	2 210	574
Family householder	1 443	867	683	—	1 889	785	1 824	353
Nonfamily householder	463	323	315	—	558	410	386	221
Living alone	427	300	296	—	499	373	346	211
Spouse	1 229	695	584	—	1 528	640	1 598	288
Child	1 370	860	589	—	2 177	846	2 179	403
Other relatives	121	99	64	—	290	83	177	55
Nonrelatives	68	49	45	—	130	66	108	20
Institutionalized persons	133	20	7	—	—	75	—	23
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.43	2.28	—	2.69	2.37	2.84	2.33
Persons per family	2.88	2.91	2.81	—	3.11	3.00	3.17	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	957	560	447	—	774	617	533	293
In households	834	543	441	—	774	543	533	292
Householder	544	377	299	—	534	390	342	232
Nonfamily householder	209	162	123	—	244	208	126	146
Living alone	205	157	122	—	235	204	122	144
Spouse	228	125	110	—	162	122	126	49
Other relatives	54	39	24	—	68	26	52	7
Nonrelatives	8	2	8	—	10	5	13	4
Institutionalized persons	123	17	6	—	—	74	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 443	867	683	—	1 889	785	1 824	353
With own children under 18 years	532	342	234	—	898	361	908	142
Number of own children under 18 years	906	567	378	—	1 595	662	1 553	256
Married-couple families	1 229	695	584	—	1 528	640	1 598	288
With own children under 18 years	432	264	192	—	712	287	789	109
Number of own children under 18 years	763	439	322	—	1 288	537	1 370	200
Female householder, no husband present	168	136	77	—	269	118	173	53
With own children under 18 years	83	64	34	—	151	65	96	28
Number of own children under 18 years	119	106	46	—	255	113	153	49
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 892	1 102	930	—	2 537	1 047	2 501	516
Never married	438	254	206	—	633	239	636	148
Now married, except separated	1 264	717	597	—	1 585	663	1 631	306
Separated	19	9	10	—	31	15	14	2
Widowed	53	44	32	—	102	51	53	21
Divorced	118	78	85	—	186	79	167	39
Females 15 years and over	2 192	1 305	1 026	—	2 698	1 277	2 490	627
Never married	387	224	173	—	496	209	460	116
Now married, except separated	1 258	711	598	—	1 580	666	1 628	297
Separated	21	12	14	—	51	17	21	12
Widowed	372	246	159	—	311	252	210	140
Divorced	154	112	82	—	260	133	171	62

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)
			Total	Steubenville city	
AGE					
All persons	136 078	75 270	75 270	18 455	60 808
Under 5 years	7 255	4 191	4 191	1 017	3 064
5 to 9 years	8 452	4 784	4 784	1 014	3 668
10 to 14 years	9 453	5 162	5 162	973	4 291
15 to 19 years	10 247	5 504	5 504	1 177	4 743
20 to 24 years	8 067	4 351	4 351	1 351	3 716
25 to 34 years	18 412	10 137	10 137	2 379	8 275
35 to 44 years	20 514	11 026	11 026	2 305	9 488
45 to 54 years	14 988	8 313	8 313	1 726	6 675
55 to 64 years	15 566	8 560	8 560	2 104	7 006
65 to 74 years	14 007	7 985	7 985	2 464	6 022
75 to 84 years	7 343	4 263	4 263	1 525	3 080
85 years and over	1 774	994	994	420	780
3 and 4 years	2 978	1 679	1 679	400	1 299
16 years and over	109 001	60 123	60 123	15 283	48 878
18 years and over	104 890	57 877	57 877	14 883	47 013
21 years and over	98 771	54 633	54 633	13 923	44 138
60 years and over	31 324	17 778	17 778	5 586	13 546
62 years and over	28 077	16 021	16 021	5 146	12 056
Median	37.8	37.9	37.9	40.3	37.6
Female	71 287	39 631	39 631	10 129	31 656
Under 5 years	3 563	2 074	2 074	501	1 489
5 to 9 years	4 100	2 354	2 354	489	1 746
10 to 14 years	4 587	2 525	2 525	451	2 062
15 to 19 years	5 103	2 748	2 748	644	2 355
20 to 24 years	4 067	2 248	2 248	738	1 819
25 to 34 years	9 612	5 283	5 283	1 261	4 329
35 to 44 years	10 319	5 587	5 587	1 191	4 732
45 to 54 years	7 811	4 309	4 309	927	3 502
55 to 64 years	8 313	4 581	4 581	1 155	3 732
65 to 74 years	7 985	4 573	4 573	1 464	3 412
75 to 84 years	4 582	2 659	2 659	1 000	1 923
85 years and over	1 245	690	690	308	555
3 and 4 years	1 498	839	839	197	659
16 years and over	58 083	32 178	32 178	8 597	25 905
18 years and over	56 048	31 074	31 074	8 395	24 974
21 years and over	52 989	29 410	29 410	7 831	23 579
60 years and over	18 196	10 354	10 354	3 411	7 842
62 years and over	16 443	9 416	9 416	3 177	7 027
Median	39.2	39.3	39.3	42.8	39.0
Male	64 791	35 639	35 639	8 326	29 152
Median age	36.4	36.6	36.6	37.7	36.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	136 078	75 270	75 270	18 455	60 808
In households	133 315	73 736	73 736	17 122	59 579
Householder	52 825	29 419	29 419	7 593	23 406
Family householder	38 716	21 275	21 275	4 749	17 441
Nonfamily householder	14 109	8 144	8 144	2 844	5 965
Living alone	12 952	7 471	7 471	2 586	5 481
Spouse	31 853	17 339	17 339	3 661	14 514
Child	41 402	22 898	22 898	4 661	18 504
Other relatives	4 679	2 588	2 588	693	2 091
Nonrelatives	2 556	1 492	1 492	514	1 064
Institutionalized persons	1 248	731	731	530	517
Other persons in group quarters	1 515	803	803	803	712
Persons per household	2.53	2.51	2.51	2.26	2.55
Persons per family	3.02	3.01	3.01	2.90	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	23 124	13 242	13 242	4 409	9 882
In households	22 088	12 661	12 661	4 017	9 427
Householder	15 422	8 818	8 818	2 822	6 604
Nonfamily householder	7 178	4 163	4 163	1 468	3 015
Living alone	7 015	4 071	4 071	1 436	2 944
Spouse	5 092	2 929	2 929	890	2 163
Other relatives	1 364	800	800	263	564
Nonrelatives	210	114	114	42	96
Institutionalized persons	1 034	579	579	390	455
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	38 716	21 275	21 275	4 749	17 441
With own children under 18 years	16 520	9 114	9 114	1 804	7 406
Number of own children under 18 years	29 089	16 235	16 235	3 309	12 854
Married-couple families	31 839	17 309	17 309	3 639	14 530
With own children under 18 years	13 316	7 244	7 244	1 297	6 072
Number of own children under 18 years	23 937	13 219	13 219	2 514	10 718
Female householder, no husband present	5 376	3 108	3 108	893	2 268
With own children under 18 years	2 704	1 599	1 599	453	1 105
Number of own children under 18 years	4 388	2 591	2 591	702	1 797
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	51 881	28 455	28 455	6 763	23 426
Never married	13 062	7 197	7 197	1 984	5 865
Now married, except separated	32 807	17 834	17 834	3 798	14 973
Separated	441	239	239	71	202
Widowed	1 895	1 080	1 080	341	815
Divorced	3 676	2 105	2 105	569	1 571
Females 15 years and over	59 037	32 678	32 678	8 688	26 359
Never married	11 204	6 259	6 259	2 058	4 945
Now married, except separated	32 811	17 883	17 883	3 817	14 928
Separated	699	392	392	133	307
Widowed	9 381	5 375	5 375	1 839	4 006
Divorced	4 942	2 769	2 769	841	2 173

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8	
AGE								
All persons	34 135	17 144	1 898	1 896	425	3 084	839	
Under 5 years	1 764	862	63	63	25	277	62	
5 to 9 years	2 080	945	52	52	18	213	66	
10 to 14 years	2 352	996	53	53	10	195	64	
15 to 19 years	2 553	1 060	315	315	19	161	49	
20 to 24 years	1 848	883	436	436	21	233	49	
25 to 34 years	4 854	2 508	163	163	52	510	145	
35 to 44 years	5 373	2 558	113	113	37	406	80	
45 to 54 years	3 800	1 869	125	125	25	268	73	
55 to 64 years	4 024	2 186	167	166	39	247	93	
65 to 74 years	3 388	2 010	181	180	96	302	88	
75 to 84 years	1 669	1 022	157	157	66	206	57	
85 years and over	430	245	73	73	17	66	13	
3 and 4 years	751	370	28	28	8	102	26	
16 years and over	27 412	14 112	1 722	1 720	371	2 367	642	
18 years and over	26 347	13 699	1 703	1 701	364	2 294	616	
21 years and over	24 971	13 094	1 252	1 250	351	2 195	588	
60 years and over	7 611	4 460	501	499	201	711	209	
62 years and over	6 726	3 952	471	470	195	650	184	
Median	37.8	39.8	26.1	26.1	56.2	33.9	33.6	
Female	17 756	9 031	1 106	1 105	270	1 716	442	
Under 5 years	861	411	27	27	6	151	30	
5 to 9 years	1 002	453	23	23	10	102	26	
10 to 14 years	1 165	480	25	25	5	100	25	
15 to 19 years	1 243	543	186	186	12	83	32	
20 to 24 years	912	444	241	241	11	147	25	
25 to 34 years	2 537	1 309	81	81	24	281	79	
35 to 44 years	2 664	1 255	55	55	24	212	38	
45 to 54 years	2 008	995	70	70	15	144	42	
55 to 64 years	2 115	1 185	87	86	27	141	44	
65 to 74 years	1 918	1 154	123	123	66	176	56	
75 to 84 years	1 026	622	124	124	55	129	37	
85 years and over	305	180	64	64	15	50	8	
3 and 4 years	380	194	12	12	2	59	12	
16 years and over	14 448	7 557	1 027	1 026	249	1 347	357	
18 years and over	13 937	7 352	1 016	1 015	246	1 309	342	
21 years and over	13 294	7 055	742	741	235	1 252	324	
60 years and over	4 356	2 596	356	355	150	428	125	
62 years and over	3 874	2 306	343	343	147	395	114	
Median	39.0	41.7	30.6	30.5	65.2	34.7	35.7	
Male	16 379	8 113	792	791	155	1 368	397	
Median age	36.5	38.2	23.9	23.9	35.3	33.3	32.2	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	34 135	17 144	1 898	1 896	425	3 084	839	
In households	33 880	16 978	1 065	1 063	425	3 015	827	
Householder	13 366	6 971	613	612	264	1 211	336	
Family householder	9 947	5 117	233	232	83	770	199	
Nonfamily householder	3 419	1 854	380	380	181	441	137	
Living alone	3 116	1 697	366	366	168	344	117	
Spouse	8 231	4 199	133	132	39	581	108	
Child	10 476	4 922	238	238	74	954	259	
Other relatives	1 165	565	49	49	23	89	68	
Nonrelatives	642	321	32	32	25	180	56	
Institutionalized persons	245	156	111	111	—	69	12	
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	722	722	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.54	2.44	1.76	1.76	1.63	2.50	2.46	
Persons per family	3.00	2.90	2.87	2.87	2.71	3.10	3.20	
Persons 65 years and over	5 487	3 277	411	410	179	574	158	
In households	5 269	3 134	334	333	179	513	152	
Householder	3 633	2 140	279	278	153	360	115	
Nonfamily householder	1 615	892	219	219	122	179	72	
Living alone	1 578	874	219	219	121	173	70	
Spouse	1 226	768	39	39	18	112	22	
Other relatives	346	194	13	13	5	34	13	
Nonrelatives	64	32	3	3	3	7	2	
Institutionalized persons	218	143	76	76	—	61	6	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	9 947	5 117	233	232	83	770	199	
With own children under 18 years	4 238	1 940	92	92	31	364	102	
Number of own children under 18 years	7 293	3 254	177	177	45	746	187	
Married-couple families	8 240	4 199	131	130	39	572	105	
With own children under 18 years	3 416	1 527	44	44	10	252	39	
Number of own children under 18 years	6 010	2 636	103	103	19	565	76	
Female householder, no husband present	1 354	747	86	86	37	166	75	
With own children under 18 years	695	357	43	43	19	102	53	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 106	540	64	64	24	168	92	
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	13 211	6 654	699	698	123	1 036	286	
Never married	3 204	1 568	449	449	51	301	107	
Now married, except separated	8 478	4 310	141	140	42	588	112	
Separated	120	58	12	12	4	9	10	
Widowed	453	228	25	25	10	49	19	
Divorced	956	490	72	72	16	89	38	
Females 15 years and over	14 728	7 687	1 031	1 030	249	1 363	361	
Never married	2 607	1 346	492	492	53	353	98	
Now married, except separated	8 453	4 305	140	139	43	598	122	
Separated	183	83	22	22	11	18	19	
Widowed	2 184	1 275	263	263	107	235	70	
Divorced	1 301	678	114	114	35	159	52	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)
			Total	Steubenville city	
AGE					
All persons	5 591	4 488	4 488	3 418	1 103
Under 5 years	419	347	347	297	72
5 to 9 years	424	347	347	282	77
10 to 14 years	498	422	422	329	76
15 to 19 years	539	450	450	337	89
20 to 24 years	379	292	292	236	87
25 to 34 years	748	581	581	472	167
35 to 44 years	784	626	626	461	158
45 to 54 years	562	443	443	297	119
55 to 64 years	535	447	447	313	88
65 to 74 years	410	306	306	225	104
75 to 84 years	203	154	154	115	49
85 years and over	90	73	73	54	17
3 and 4 years	168	137	137	115	31
16 years and over	4 148	3 286	3 286	2 450	862
18 years and over	3 940	3 108	3 108	2 318	832
21 years and over	3 624	2 856	2 856	2 120	768
60 years and over	986	770	770	558	216
62 years and over	869	670	670	481	199
Median	32.7	32.2	32.2	30.3	34.3
Female					
Under 5 years	2 982	2 405	2 405	1 855	577
5 to 9 years	194	162	162	136	32
10 to 14 years	215	175	175	149	40
15 to 19 years	245	207	207	152	38
20 to 24 years	248	210	210	151	38
25 to 34 years	191	148	148	120	43
35 to 44 years	432	344	344	291	88
45 to 54 years	407	329	329	245	78
55 to 64 years	322	254	254	182	68
65 to 74 years	287	242	242	173	45
75 to 84 years	241	176	176	136	65
85 years and over	141	114	114	88	27
3 and 4 years	59	44	44	32	15
16 years and over	2 283	1 822	1 822	1 390	461
18 years and over	2 179	1 731	1 731	1 325	448
21 years and over	2 037	1 619	1 619	1 238	418
60 years and over	591	460	460	345	131
62 years and over	534	410	410	307	124
Median	34.4	34.0	34.0	33.0	35.9
Male					
Under 5 years	2 609	2 083	2 083	1 563	526
Median age	29.9	28.9	28.9	25.4	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	5 591	4 488	4 488	3 418	1 103
In households	5 476	4 410	4 410	3 347	1 066
Householder	2 179	1 742	1 742	1 318	437
Family householder	1 499	1 215	1 215	902	284
Nonfamily householder	680	527	527	416	153
Living alone	633	484	484	385	149
Spouse	693	541	541	359	152
Child	1 988	1 625	1 625	1 279	363
Other relatives	440	346	346	271	94
Nonrelatives	176	156	156	120	20
Institutionalized persons	78	63	63	56	15
Other persons in group quarters	37	15	15	15	22
Persons per household	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.46
Persons per family	3.09	3.07	3.07	3.10	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	703	533	533	394	170
In households	658	492	492	357	166
Householder	497	371	371	278	126
Nonfamily householder	240	181	181	144	59
Living alone	237	179	179	143	58
Spouse	105	81	81	52	24
Other relatives	45	30	30	19	15
Nonrelatives	11	10	10	8	1
Institutionalized persons	45	41	41	37	4
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	1 499	1 215	1 215	902	284
With own children under 18 years	764	634	634	500	130
Number of own children under 18 years	1 384	1 160	1 160	930	224
Married-couple families	751	586	586	380	165
With own children under 18 years	316	243	243	162	73
Number of own children under 18 years	562	443	443	302	119
Female householder, no husband present	638	541	541	462	97
With own children under 18 years	392	344	344	307	48
Number of own children under 18 years	741	652	652	583	89
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 922	1 511	1 511	1 092	411
Never married	754	592	592	472	162
Now married, except separated	816	635	635	416	181
Separated	68	56	56	47	12
Widowed	92	69	69	51	23
Divorced	192	159	159	106	33
Females 15 years and over	2 328	1 861	1 861	1 418	467
Never married	776	623	623	504	153
Now married, except separated	726	568	568	380	158
Separated	116	103	103	91	13
Widowed	404	318	318	243	86
Divorced	306	249	249	200	57

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8
AGE							
All persons	901	861	820	818	500	488	757
Under 5 years	57	52	59	59	37	51	77
5 to 9 years	61	61	63	63	26	65	56
10 to 14 years	65	64	75	75	34	68	71
15 to 19 years	77	73	88	88	47	46	73
20 to 24 years	63	61	51	51	30	32	61
25 to 34 years	139	128	112	112	68	77	88
35 to 44 years	125	118	88	88	68	75	103
45 to 54 years	95	94	79	79	41	24	63
55 to 64 years	76	73	84	82	56	19	87
65 to 74 years	90	84	64	64	57	19	41
75 to 84 years	42	42	37	37	25	8	29
85 years and over	11	11	20	20	11	4	8
3 and 4 years	25	22	22	22	10	21	26
16 years and over	703	670	606	604	396	293	542
18 years and over	678	646	571	569	380	275	508
21 years and over	626	596	523	521	349	245	470
60 years and over	184	176	160	160	123	39	132
62 years and over	171	164	138	138	114	37	104
Median	34.4	34.5	32.0	31.9	35.6	21.3	29.6
Female	491	472	482	481	263	265	417
Under 5 years	27	25	26	26	14	21	45
5 to 9 years	34	34	36	36	12	37	29
10 to 14 years	33	33	40	40	16	30	22
15 to 19 years	35	35	45	45	18	20	38
20 to 24 years	33	31	29	29	17	18	26
25 to 34 years	77	70	69	69	35	54	58
35 to 44 years	67	64	48	48	34	42	57
45 to 54 years	56	56	54	54	25	13	43
55 to 64 years	39	38	53	52	30	12	48
65 to 74 years	57	53	40	40	34	11	24
75 to 84 years	24	24	30	30	20	6	22
85 years and over	9	9	12	12	8	1	5
3 and 4 years	7	7	10	10	4	9	16
16 years and over	391	374	371	370	217	171	318
18 years and over	380	363	350	349	213	162	297
21 years and over	352	335	328	327	199	150	278
60 years and over	113	108	105	105	79	23	81
62 years and over	107	103	93	93	74	23	67
Median	35.7	35.9	34.6	34.5	39.1	26.3	32.9
Male	410	389	338	337	237	223	340
Median age	32.3	32.3	27.7	27.5	32.4	18.3	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	901	861	820	818	500	488	757
In households	889	857	795	793	500	476	757
Householder	367	357	336	335	228	153	299
Family householder	235	228	203	202	130	129	208
Nonfamily householder	132	129	133	133	98	24	91
Living alone	130	127	123	123	92	22	83
Spouse	118	115	67	66	57	46	71
Child	302	287	302	302	158	224	286
Other relatives	85	82	68	68	39	33	76
Nonrelatives	17	16	22	22	18	20	25
Institutionalized persons	12	4	16	16	—	12	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.32	2.33	2.20	3.10	2.53
Persons per family	3.15	3.16	3.08	3.09	2.95	3.39	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	143	137	121	121	93	31	78
In households	140	134	109	109	93	19	78
Householder	106	101	90	90	77	12	59
Nonfamily householder	50	49	59	59	40	3	25
Living alone	50	49	58	58	40	3	25
Spouse	18	17	16	16	14	2	8
Other relatives	15	15	1	1	2	3	10
Nonrelatives	1	1	2	2	—	2	1
Institutionalized persons	3	3	12	12	—	12	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	235	228	203	202	130	129	208
With own children under 18 years	106	106	110	110	57	98	107
Number of own children under 18 years	183	178	207	207	93	193	198
Married-couple families	126	122	69	68	58	54	76
With own children under 18 years	51	51	26	26	18	41	26
Number of own children under 18 years	86	84	48	48	33	85	44
Female householder, no husband present	90	87	120	120	64	68	120
With own children under 18 years	47	47	76	76	37	54	73
Number of own children under 18 years	85	83	152	152	57	102	143
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	321	304	243	242	182	127	232
Never married	128	119	118	118	78	49	107
Now married, except separated	134	129	77	76	63	57	77
Separated	9	9	8	8	8	6	10
Widowed	23	22	16	16	9	6	11
Divorced	27	25	24	24	24	9	27
Females 15 years and over	397	380	380	379	221	177	321
Never married	134	126	140	140	68	68	123
Now married, except separated	127	122	72	71	61	48	78
Separated	10	10	24	24	13	19	16
Widowed	76	73	72	72	55	17	58
Divorced	50	49	72	72	24	25	46

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
AGE	
All persons	439
Under 5 years	12
5 to 9 years	19
10 to 14 years	41
15 to 19 years	76
20 to 24 years	48
25 to 34 years	37
35 to 44 years	75
45 to 54 years	82
55 to 64 years	29
65 to 74 years	12
75 to 84 years	6
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	6
16 years and over	356
18 years and over	320
21 years and over	274
60 years and over	30
62 years and over	26
Median	31.1
Female	263
Under 5 years	5
5 to 9 years	9
10 to 14 years	25
15 to 19 years	39
20 to 24 years	33
25 to 34 years	23
35 to 44 years	51
45 to 54 years	46
55 to 64 years	22
65 to 74 years	5
75 to 84 years	4
85 years and over	1
3 and 4 years	1
16 years and over	220
18 years and over	197
21 years and over	173
60 years and over	17
62 years and over	14
Median	33.5
Male	176
Median age	28.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	439
In households	405
Householder	98
Family householder	76
Nonfamily householder	22
Living alone	18
Spouse	114
Child	163
Other relatives	16
Nonrelatives	14
Institutionalized persons	7
Other persons in group quarters	27
Persons per household	3.39
Persons per family	3.96
Persons 65 years and over	20
In households	17
Householder	9
Nonfamily householder	3
Living alone	3
Spouse	2
Other relatives	5
Nonrelatives	1
Institutionalized persons	3
Other persons in group quarters	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	76
With own children under 18 years	57
Number of own children under 18 years	108
Married-couple families	71
With own children under 18 years	55
Number of own children under 18 years	101
Female householder, no husband present	2
With own children under 18 years	2
Number of own children under 18 years	6
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	143
Never married	60
Now married, except separated	75
Separated	2
Widowed	3
Divorced	3
Females 15 years and over	224
Never married	80
Now married, except separated	127
Separated	-
Widowed	10
Divorced	7

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH
AGE			
All persons	710	426	426
Under 5 years	62	32	32
5 to 9 years	50	20	20
10 to 14 years	48	31	31
15 to 19 years	87	69	69
20 to 24 years	72	53	53
25 to 34 years	108	53	53
35 to 44 years	88	52	52
45 to 54 years	65	38	38
55 to 64 years	61	35	35
65 to 74 years	46	32	32
75 to 84 years	15	6	6
85 years and over	8	5	5
3 and 4 years	19	8	8
16 years and over	536	334	334
18 years and over	508	311	311
21 years and over	443	258	258
60 years and over	97	58	58
62 years and over	88	52	52
Median	28.7	25.9	25.9
Female	366	225	225
Under 5 years	30	17	17
5 to 9 years	28	10	10
10 to 14 years	19	15	15
15 to 19 years	44	34	34
20 to 24 years	37	28	28
25 to 34 years	58	30	30
35 to 44 years	46	24	24
45 to 54 years	38	25	25
55 to 64 years	26	16	16
65 to 74 years	27	19	19
75 to 84 years	9	5	5
85 years and over	4	2	2
3 and 4 years	9	4	4
16 years and over	282	179	179
18 years and over	265	166	166
21 years and over	233	138	138
60 years and over	50	33	33
62 years and over	45	29	29
Median	29.5	27.2	27.2
Male	344	201	201
Median age	27.3	24.9	24.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	710	426	426
In households	639	365	365
Householder	212	121	121
Family householder	158	89	89
Nonfamily householder	54	32	32
Living alone	48	28	28
Spouse	139	77	77
Child	238	138	138
Other relatives	28	13	13
Nonrelatives	22	16	16
Institutionalized persons	4	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	67	60	60
Persons per household	2.62	2.58	2.58
Persons per family	3.11	3.07	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	69	43	43
In households	67	42	42
Householder	47	30	30
Nonfamily householder	18	12	12
Living alone	17	12	12
Spouse	17	11	11
Other relatives	3	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	158	89	89
With own children under 18 years	77	46	46
Number of own children under 18 years	187	110	110
Married-couple families	130	71	71
With own children under 18 years	61	35	35
Number of own children under 18 years	144	80	80
Female householder, no husband present	22	15	15
With own children under 18 years	14	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	40	28	28
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	261	160	160
Never married	103	75	75
Now married, except separated	140	76	76
Separated	3	2	2
Widowed	3	1	1
Divorced	12	6	6
Females 15 years and over	289	183	183
Never married	94	70	70
Now married, except separated	141	78	78
Separated	3	2	2
Widowed	26	17	17
Divorced	25	16	16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH
AGE			
All persons	135 521	74 941	74 941
Under 5 years	7 207	4 168	4 168
5 to 9 years	8 417	4 769	4 769
10 to 14 years	9 413	5 138	5 138
15 to 19 years	10 178	5 451	5 451
20 to 24 years	8 008	4 308	4 308
25 to 34 years	18 337	10 101	10 101
35 to 44 years	20 446	10 989	10 989
45 to 54 years	14 942	8 284	8 284
55 to 64 years	15 515	8 532	8 532
65 to 74 years	13 962	7 954	7 954
75 to 84 years	7 329	4 258	4 258
85 years and over	1 767	989	989
3 and 4 years	2 964	1 674	1 674
16 years and over	108 578	59 862	59 862
18 years and over	104 489	57 633	57 633
21 years and over	98 423	54 433	54 433
60 years and over	31 235	17 726	17 726
62 years and over	27 994	15 973	15 973
Median	37.8	38.0	38.0
Female	71 002	39 454	39 454
Under 5 years	3 539	2 061	2 061
5 to 9 years	4 083	2 346	2 346
10 to 14 years	4 573	2 514	2 514
15 to 19 years	5 067	2 722	2 722
20 to 24 years	4 038	2 226	2 226
25 to 34 years	9 572	5 264	5 264
35 to 44 years	10 283	5 569	5 569
45 to 54 years	7 783	4 288	4 288
55 to 64 years	8 290	4 567	4 567
65 to 74 years	7 959	4 555	4 555
75 to 84 years	4 573	2 654	2 654
85 years and over	1 242	688	688
3 and 4 years	1 491	836	836
16 years and over	57 859	32 036	32 036
18 years and over	55 837	30 941	30 941
21 years and over	52 805	29 300	29 300
60 years and over	18 149	10 323	10 323
62 years and over	16 400	9 388	9 388
Median	39.2	39.3	39.3
Male	64 519	35 487	35 487
Median age	36.4	36.6	36.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	135 521	74 941	74 941
In households	132 813	73 458	73 458
Householder	52 658	29 325	29 325
Family householder	38 592	21 207	21 207
Nonfamily householder	14 066	8 118	8 118
Living alone	12 915	7 449	7 449
Spouse	31 741	17 277	17 277
Child	41 217	22 794	22 794
Other relatives	4 656	2 580	2 580
Nonrelatives	2 541	1 482	1 482
Institutionalized persons	1 245	730	730
Other persons in group quarters	1 463	753	753
Persons per household	2.53	2.51	2.51
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	23 058	13 201	13 201
In households	22 024	12 621	12 621
Householder	15 378	8 790	8 790
Nonfamily householder	7 161	4 151	4 151
Living alone	6 999	4 059	4 059
Spouse	5 075	2 918	2 918
Other relatives	1 361	799	799
Nonrelatives	210	114	114
Institutionalized persons	1 032	578	578
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	38 592	21 207	21 207
With own children under 18 years	16 465	9 081	9 081
Number of own children under 18 years	28 946	16 154	16 154
Married-couple families	31 738	17 256	17 256
With own children under 18 years	13 274	7 221	7 221
Number of own children under 18 years	23 826	13 160	13 160
Female householder, no husband present	5 359	3 096	3 096
With own children under 18 years	2 693	1 590	1 590
Number of own children under 18 years	4 359	2 571	2 571
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	51 677	28 333	28 333
Never married	12 982	7 141	7 141
Now married, except separated	32 698	17 775	17 775
Separated	439	238	238
Widowed	1 892	1 079	1 079
Divorced	3 666	2 100	2 100
Females 15 years and over	58 807	32 533	32 533
Never married	11 137	6 208	6 208
Now married, except separated	32 698	17 822	17 822
Separated	697	391	391
Widowed	9 357	5 359	5 359
Divorced	4 918	2 753	2 753

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Stuebenville-Weirton OH-WV MSA	Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH			
		Ohio (pt.)	Total	Stuebenville city	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	35 233	18 121	2 760	4 468	2 546	1 509
White	136 078	75 270	75 270	18 455	60 808	26 673	34 135	17 144	1 898	4 287	2 434	1 323
Black	5 591	4 488	4 488	3 418	1 103	167	901	861	820	141	81	177
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	237	167	167	49	70	29	41	21	7	5	—	8
American Indian	224	162	162	48	62	162	35	16	7	5	—	8
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	9	5	5	1	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	439	266	266	150	173	60	113	73	21	—	—	—
Asian	432	264	264	148	168	60	108	68	20	29	27	—
Chinese	169	116	116	79	53	10	43	33	8	3	—	—
Filipino	42	31	31	9	11	5	5	5	1	—	—	—
Japanese	70	26	26	16	44	14	30	20	2	1	23	—
Asian Indian	40	30	30	19	22	10	6	4	4	1	—	—
Korean	52	18	18	1	8	2	6	2	1	—	1	—
Vietnamese	18	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	19	8	8	6	11	5	6	3	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	18	11	11	5	7	7	5	5	1	2	2	—
Pacific Islander	7	2	2	2	5	—	5	5	—	—	1	—
Hawaiian	5	1	1	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Guamanian	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	178	107	107	53	71	—	43	22	14	6	4	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	35 233	18 121	2 760	4 468	2 546	1 509
Hispanic origin (of any race)	710	426	426	218	284	85	199	93	70	17	3	9
Mexican	238	141	141	45	97	20	77	25	15	1	—	5
Puerto Rican	59	36	36	22	23	9	14	5	8	—	—	—
Cuban	33	25	25	25	8	5	3	1	15	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	380	224	224	126	156	51	105	62	32	15	3	4
Not of Hispanic origin	141 813	79 872	79 872	21 907	61 941	26 907	35 034	18 028	2 690	4 451	2 543	1 500
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	35 233	18 121	2 760	4 468	2 546	1 509
White	136 078	75 270	75 270	18 455	60 808	26 673	34 135	17 144	1 898	4 287	2 434	1 323
Hispanic origin	557	329	329	186	228	68	160	88	37	11	3	8
Not of Hispanic origin	135 521	74 941	74 941	18 287	60 880	26 605	33 975	17 066	1 841	4 276	2 431	1 315
Black	5 591	4 488	4 488	3 418	1 103	202	901	861	820	141	81	177
Hispanic origin	7	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 584	4 484	4 484	3 414	1 100	201	899	860	819	141	81	177
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	237	167	167	49	70	29	41	21	7	5	—	8
Hispanic origin	12	11	11	2	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	225	156	156	47	173	29	40	21	7	5	—	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	439	266	266	150	173	60	113	73	21	29	27	—
Hispanic origin	15	14	14	12	1	—	11	7	—	4	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	424	252	252	138	172	60	112	73	21	25	27	—
Other race	178	107	107	53	71	—	43	22	14	6	4	1
Hispanic origin	119	68	68	32	51	16	35	14	12	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	59	39	39	21	20	12	8	8	2	4	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Jefferson County, OH—Con.)											Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH										
		Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)									
RACE																							
All persons		2 415	6 708	431	2 756	935	3 603	4 468	2 546	2 223	1 610	1 359	2 178	16									
White		2 316	6 492	330	1 896	425	3 084	4 287	2 434	1 884	1 610	1 359	2 178	16									
Black		54	170	92	818	500	488	141	81	317	757	170	54	—									
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	7	1	7	4	3	5	—	8	9	8	4	—									
American Indian		4	6	1	7	4	3	5	—	8	8	8	4	—									
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Asian or Pacific Islander		40	31	7	21	1	10	29	27	12	1	—	—	—									
Asian		40	31	7	20	1	10	29	26	12	3	—	40	—									
Chinese		1	16	7	1	—	1	3	—	9	3	—	—	—									
Filipino		12	11	—	8	1	5	21	23	2	—	—	12	—									
Japanese		2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Asian Indian		13	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	13	—									
Korean		7	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	7	—									
Vietnamese		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Asian		5	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	—									
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—									
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other race		1	8	1	14	5	18	6	4	2	2	—	1	—									
HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		2 415	6 708	431	2 756	935	3 603	4 468	2 546	2 223	1 610	1 359	2 178	16									
Hispanic origin (of any race)		20	22	6	70	4	66	17	3	12	11	8	20	1									
Mexican		5	15	2	15	3	10	1	—	4	—	5	5	—									
Puerto Rican		—	—	3	8	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—									
Cuban		3	—	1	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—									
Other Hispanic		12	7	—	32	1	41	15	3	7	11	3	12	1									
Not of Hispanic origin		2 395	6 686	425	2 686	931	3 537	4 451	2 543	2 211	1 599	1 351	2 158	15									
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		2 415	6 708	431	2 756	935	3 603	4 468	2 546	2 223	1 610	1 359	2 178	16									
White		2 316	6 492	330	1 896	425	3 084	4 287	2 434	1 884	1 610	1 359	2 178	16									
Hispanic origin		12	17	5	57	4	48	11	3	8	11	8	12	1									
Not of Hispanic origin		2 304	6 475	325	1 839	421	3 036	4 276	2 431	1 876	1 599	1 351	2 067	15									
Black		54	170	92	818	500	488	141	81	317	757	170	54	—									
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		53	170	92	817	500	488	141	81	315	757	170	53	—									
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	7	1	7	4	3	5	—	8	9	8	4	—									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		4	7	1	7	4	3	5	—	8	9	8	4	—									
Asian or Pacific Islander		40	31	7	21	1	10	29	27	12	3	—	40	—									
Hispanic origin		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		34	31	7	21	1	8	25	27	12	3	—	34	—									
Other race		1	8	1	14	5	18	6	4	2	2	—	1	—									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		—	3	—	2	5	4	4	4	—	2	—	—	—									

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Jefferson County, OH													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116		
RACE													
4			150	237	1 928	3 239	2 563	3 077	9 681	6 223	4 102		
2			142	237	1 904	3 223	2 501	3 034	9 571	6 137	3 792		
2			7		18	5	48	28	71	60	275		
						4	6	2	23	10	13		
						4	6	2	23	10	13		
			</										

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brooke County, WV			Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV	
		Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311	Tract 301	Tract 302
RACE												
All persons		6 692	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 242	2 427	2 765	1 066	6 230	1 371	1 481
White		6 476	4 171	4 114	2 157	4 198	2 401	2 755	1 042	6 177	1 368	1 425
Black		170	123	19	179	38	21	6	5	31	1	48
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	17	6	6	6	4	1	—	8	—	—
American Indian		6	14	19	6	6	4	1	—	8	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		31	10	—	—	—	1	2	19	13	2	2
Asian		31	10	—	—	—	1	1	19	13	2	2
Chinese		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		11	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—
Japanese		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	—
Asian Indian		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	10	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		6 692	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 242	2 427	2 765	1 066	6 230	1 371	1 481
Hispanic origin (of any race)		21	40	10	17	14	6	7	1	26	—	7
Mexican		15	21	8	12	5	—	4	1	4	—	2
Puerto Rican		—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	4
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Hispanic		6	18	1	5	7	6	3	—	18	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		6 671	4 291	4 147	2 338	4 228	2 421	2 758	1 065	6 204	1 371	1 474
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		6 692	4 331	4 157	2 355	4 242	2 427	2 765	1 066	6 230	1 371	1 481
White		6 476	4 171	4 114	2 157	4 198	2 401	2 755	1 042	6 177	1 368	1 425
Hispanic origin		16	31	8	5	13	6	6	1	26	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin		6 460	4 140	4 106	2 152	4 185	2 395	2 749	1 041	6 151	1 368	1 422
Black		170	123	19	179	38	21	6	5	31	1	48
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		170	123	19	179	38	21	6	5	31	1	48
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	17	6	6	6	4	1	—	8	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		7	17	6	6	6	4	1	—	8	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		31	10	—	—	—	1	2	19	13	2	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		31	10	—	—	—	1	2	19	13	2	2
Other race		8	10	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		5	7	2	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin		3	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV—Con.		Remainder of Brooke County, WV					Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Hancock County, WV)		Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV	
	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 202 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	1 066	85		6 145	3 943	2 850	3 385	3 646	3 020	2 034	1 837
White	1 042	85		6 092	3 925	2 833	3 316	3 570	3 015	1 777	1 831
Black	5			53	18	17	62	10	3	246	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				8	5	4	1	9		5	3
American Indian				8	5	4	1	9		5	3
Eskimo											
Asian											
Asian or Pacific Islander	19			13	6	1	3	12	2	2	2
Chinese	19			13	6	1	3	12	2	2	2
Filipino	5			4	3		2	10	4	4	4
Japanese	1			1	1		1	1	1	4	4
Asian Indian	10			4	1		1	1	1	4	4
Korean				4	2	1		4	1		
Vietnamese											
Combodian											
Hmong											
Laotian											
Thai	3			4				4			
Other Asian											
Pacific Islander											
Hawaiian											
Samoan											
Guamanian											
Other Pacific Islander				1	3	2	1	15			2
Other race											
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	1 066	85		6 145	3 943	2 850	3 385	3 646	3 020	2 034	1 837
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1		25	18	11	4	17	1	15	10
Mexican	1			4	1	1		5		9	1
Puerto Rican				3		1				1	
Cuban				1			1	3			9
Other Hispanic		1		17	17	3	3	9		5	1 827
Not of Hispanic origin	1 065	84		6 120	3 925	2 839	3 381	3 629	3 019	2 019	2 019
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	1 066	85		6 145	3 943	2 850	3 385	3 646	3 020	2 034	1 837
White	1 042	85		6 092	3 925	2 833	3 316	3 570	3 015	1 777	1 831
Hispanic origin	1	1		25	18	11	4	17	1	15	10
Not of Hispanic origin	1 041	84		6 067	3 909	2 822	3 316	3 562	3 014	1 764	1 823
Black	5			31	4	9	62	39	3	246	1
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin	5			31	4	9	61	39	3	246	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				8	5	5	1	10		5	3
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin	19			13	6	1	3	10	2	5	3
Asian or Pacific Islander											
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin	19			13	6	1	3	12	2	4	4
Other race											
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin				1	2	2	1	15	2	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin				1	1	2	1	6		2	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.						Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
RACE											
All persons	32	1 435	2 756	4 827	2 913	2 287	—	6 572	2 905	6 272	1 363
White	14	1 145	2 532	4 752	2 859	2 234	—	6 538	2 886	6 219	1 348
Black	18	287	200	47	37	25	—	3	6	23	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	7	1	1	2	—	8	4	8	—
American Indian	—	2	6	1	1	2	—	8	3	8	—
Eskimo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	9	19	16	24	—	18	2	16	4
Asian	—	1	9	18	13	23	—	18	2	16	4
Chinese	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	1	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	1	—	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	8	8	—	2	—	5	7	6	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	32	1 435	2 756	4 827	2 913	2 287	—	6 572	2 905	6 272	1 363
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	2	14	26	13	13	—	26	22	50	8
Mexican	—	1	7	2	2	3	—	12	12	26	2
Puerto Rican	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	1	5	21	11	10	—	10	8	22	3
Not of Hispanic origin	32	1 433	2 742	4 801	2 900	2 274	—	6 546	2 883	6 222	1 355
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	32	1 435	2 756	4 827	2 913	2 287	—	6 572	2 905	6 272	1 363
White	14	1 145	2 532	4 752	2 859	2 234	—	6 538	2 886	6 219	1 348
Hispanic origin	—	2	9	22	13	11	—	21	15	42	4
Not of Hispanic origin	14	1 143	2 523	4 730	2 846	2 223	—	6 517	2 871	6 177	1 344
Black	18	287	200	47	37	25	—	3	6	23	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	18	287	200	46	37	25	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	7	1	1	2	—	3	6	23	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	9	19	16	24	—	18	2	16	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	9	19	16	24	—	18	2	16	4
Other race	—	—	8	8	—	2	—	5	7	6	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	5	—	2	—	5	7	6	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)		Total	Steubenville city		Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
All housing units -----	59 446	33 911	33 911	9 996	25 535	10 838	1 875	14 697	7 767
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	55 223	31 311	31 311	8 979	23 912	10 131	1 783	13 781	7 355
Owner-occupied housing units-----	41 619	23 029	23 029	5 307	18 590	8 017	1 203	10 573	5 425
Percent of occupied housing units-----	75.4	73.5	73.5	59.1	77.7	79.1	67.5	76.7	73.8
White-----	40 393	22 119	22 119	4 771	18 274	7 955	1 191	10 319	5 195
Black-----	1 081	816	816	497	265	46	6	219	211
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	48	31	31	6	17	6	—	11	4
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	79	53	53	29	26	8	6	18	11
Other race-----	18	10	10	4	8	2	—	6	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	128	69	69	29	59	13	1	46	25
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	40 288	22 065	22 065	4 749	18 223	7 943	1 190	10 280	5 174
Renter-occupied housing units-----	13 604	8 282	8 282	3 672	5 322	2 114	580	3 208	1 930
White-----	12 432	7 300	7 300	2 822	5 132	2 085	566	3 047	1 776
Black-----	1 098	926	926	821	172	24	13	148	146
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	33	30	30	15	3	1	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	19	14	14	6	5	—	—	5	4
Other race-----	22	12	12	8	10	4	1	6	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	84	52	52	32	32	11	2	21	8
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	12 370	7 260	7 260	2 798	5 110	2 078	565	3 032	1 770
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	4 223	2 600	2 600	1 017	1 623	707	92	916	412
For sale only-----	674	391	391	127	283	134	23	149	69
For rent-----	1 302	762	762	414	540	231	32	309	152
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	494	324	324	100	170	87	17	83	40
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	180	134	134	17	46	25	4	21	9
For migrant workers-----	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	1 570	986	986	358	584	230	16	354	142
Boarded up-----	153	107	107	81	46	28	1	18	4
ROOMS									
1 room-----	213	148	148	86	65	21	—	44	6
2 rooms-----	788	511	511	262	277	129	46	148	67
3 rooms-----	3 532	1 939	1 939	1 013	1 593	666	272	927	437
4 rooms-----	10 311	5 749	5 749	1 510	4 562	1 911	230	2 651	1 232
5 rooms-----	15 928	8 922	8 922	2 151	7 006	2 985	449	4 021	2 014
6 rooms-----	14 768	8 616	8 616	2 573	6 152	2 631	435	3 521	2 025
7 rooms-----	7 561	4 307	4 307	1 223	3 254	1 355	264	1 899	1 113
8 or more rooms-----	6 345	3 719	3 719	1 178	2 626	1 140	179	1 486	873
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	44 334	24 879	24 879	6 410	19 455	8 362	1 388	11 093	6 087
1, attached-----	1 181	837	837	452	344	167	18	177	107
2-----	2 795	1 780	1 780	1 016	1 015	390	66	625	495
3 or 4-----	2 052	1 214	1 214	694	838	298	56	540	405
5 to 9-----	1 452	813	813	424	639	243	18	396	283
10 to 19-----	993	604	604	290	389	128	89	261	236
20 to 49-----	329	193	193	91	136	86	2	50	9
50 or more-----	991	617	617	506	374	213	213	161	56
Mobile home or trailer-----	4 766	2 649	2 649	8	2 117	872	16	1 245	12
Other-----	553	325	325	105	228	79	9	149	77
Occupied housing units-----	55 223	31 311	31 311	8 979	23 912	10 131	1 783	13 781	7 355
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	13 632	7 987	7 987	2 987	5 645	2 388	572	3 257	1 828
2 persons-----	18 320	10 279	10 279	2 923	8 041	3 379	621	4 662	2 665
3 persons-----	10 159	5 714	5 714	1 406	4 445	1 845	287	2 600	1 337
4 persons-----	8 555	4 756	4 756	1 027	3 799	1 651	210	2 148	1 028
5 persons-----	3 251	1 827	1 827	409	1 424	617	75	807	362
6 or more persons-----	1 306	748	748	227	558	251	18	307	135
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.01	2.28	2.29	2.01	2.28	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.16	2.36	2.37	2.21	2.36	2.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.95	1.98	1.98	1.69	1.91	1.84	1.50	1.94	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	54 535	30 941	30 941	8 902	23 594	9 986	1 772	13 608	7 292
1.01 to 1.50-----	611	326	326	65	285	128	8	157	53
1.51 or more-----	77	44	44	12	33	17	3	16	10
Mean-----	.45	.45	.45	.41	.46	.46	.42	.45	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	33 685	18 437	18 437	4 735	15 248	6 594	1 084	8 654	4 979
Less than \$20,000-----	3 835	2 367	2 367	625	1 468	673	75	795	283
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	10 526	5 883	5 883	1 418	4 643	2 091	308	2 552	1 339
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	10 432	5 481	5 481	1 232	4 951	2 087	353	2 864	1 810
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	5 536	2 981	2 981	786	2 555	1 066	195	1 489	934
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	2 007	1 007	1 007	320	1 000	417	81	583	369
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	1 018	524	524	235	494	205	52	289	185
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	198	113	113	65	85	32	8	53	37
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	61	36	36	25	25	13	7	12	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	36	21	21	12	15	5	4	10	8
\$300,000 or more-----	36	24	24	17	12	5	1	7	4
Median (dollars)-----	43 900	42 900	42 900	44 100	44 900	44 100	47 800	45 600	48 500
Mean (dollars)-----	48 600	47 700	47 700	52 800	49 700	48 800	54 800	50 300	53 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	13 184	8 021	8 021	3 616	5 163	2 046	571	3 117	1 899
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	199	190	190	183	210	198	217	219	244
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	203	198	198	195	210	200	217	217	235
With meals included in rent-----	28	18	18	10	10	1	—	9	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	184	185	185	194	183	187	—	182	239
No meals included in rent-----	12 020	7 330	7 330	3 452	4 690	1 834	554	2 856	1 797
No cash rent-----	1 136	673	673	154	463	211	17	252	99

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	1 185	1 957	1 049	685	1 018	2 680	368	1 183	592	1 530
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	959	1 877	1 019	616	979	2 540	264	957	493	1 371
Owner-occupied housing units.....	219	1 498	809	395	692	1 997	34	217	155	745
Percent of occupied housing units.....	22.8	79.8	79.4	64.1	70.7	78.6	12.9	22.7	31.4	54.3
White.....	125	1 462	785	362	674	1 948	23	124	55	698
Black.....	94	28	19	30	7	40	10	93	99	42
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	5	—	11	6	1	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	1	4	7	7	—	1	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	124	1 460	784	359	669	1 943	23	123	55	693
Renter-occupied housing units.....	740	379	210	221	287	543	230	740	338	626
White.....	488	358	201	186	271	522	190	488	209	513
Black.....	242	20	8	31	14	19	38	242	129	111
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	1	—	4	1	1	—	6	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other race.....	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	2	—	1	2	4	2	5	1	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	486	356	201	185	270	519	189	486	208	501
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	226	80	30	69	39	140	104	226	99	159
For sale only.....	13	13	3	12	15	29	11	13	3	34
For rent.....	130	25	9	24	11	33	46	130	20	93
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	21	7	5	4	17	6	—	51	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	3	—	4	10	—	—	—	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	83	17	8	27	5	49	41	83	25	25
Boarded up.....	21	1	—	3	—	2	16	21	11	9
ROOMS										
1 room.....	55	—	2	1	2	—	20	55	1	—
2 rooms.....	101	21	20	4	4	13	36	101	29	8
3 rooms.....	292	62	50	23	56	75	152	292	143	107
4 rooms.....	215	206	117	149	183	509	71	215	122	229
5 rooms.....	201	566	269	190	190	848	39	201	109	298
6 rooms.....	182	513	261	203	207	653	35	181	131	495
7 rooms.....	54	323	169	62	177	334	5	54	31	198
8 or more rooms.....	85	266	161	53	199	248	10	84	26	195
Median, all housing units.....	4.2	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.4	3.3	4.2	4.5	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	4.4	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.6	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	3.3	4.2	4.5	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.5	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	271	1 674	855	552	741	1 886	36	269	225	1 043
1, attached.....	121	16	8	29	13	28	13	121	28	50
2.....	148	101	49	40	7	53	72	148	81	280
3 or 4.....	181	95	26	28	83	82	35	181	31	91
5 to 9.....	50	47	35	14	62	69	43	50	100	29
10 to 19.....	34	11	66	1	84	83	44	34	15	21
20 to 49.....	32	—	—	—	22	—	26	32	11	—
50 or more.....	333	1	1	—	—	—	79	333	94	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	15	3	463	—	—	—	1
Other.....	15	12	9	6	3	16	20	15	7	15
Occupied housing units.....	959	1 877	1 019	616	979	2 540	264	957	493	1 371
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	497	479	289	158	288	492	189	497	260	368
2 persons.....	222	742	372	196	369	900	52	220	116	448
3 persons.....	114	299	169	139	140	528	12	114	61	230
4 persons.....	69	236	122	87	119	428	4	69	34	180
5 persons.....	37	84	58	24	42	138	3	37	12	70
6 or more persons.....	20	37	9	12	21	54	4	20	10	75
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.12	2.09	2.27	2.05	2.36	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.16	2.21	2.08	2.26	2.38	1.50—	1.98	1.96	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.93	1.50—	2.69	1.50—	2.29	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	946	1 869	1 016	610	973	2 511	262	944	489	1 359
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	7	2	5	6	28	2	11	4	11
1.51 or more.....	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1
Mean.....	.44	.40	.39	.44	.38	.46	.40	.44	.41	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	166	1 376	734	348	640	1 513	17	164	128	659
Less than \$20,000.....	73	19	7	141	18	115	8	73	87	88
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	70	367	104	153	62	335	6	70	30	341
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	13	514	228	49	169	533	2	13	4	142
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	8	287	230	5	141	339	1	7	4	59
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	106	83	—	86	124	—	—	—	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	68	54	—	92	52	—	1	2	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	8	19	—	35	11	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	5	5	—	15	3	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	3	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	21 900	49 800	62 100	23 400	70 000	50 900	21 300	21 700	15 700	33 000
Mean (dollars).....	25 500	56 600	68 600	26 000	88 400	54 000	24 400	24 900	22 200	38 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	738	372	206	215	284	524	229	738	336	615
Median contract rent (dollars).....	133	256	254	162	300	221	140	133	135	221
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	144	256	250	173	301	223	151	144	149	225
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	121	—	237	—	387	—	—	121	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	713	348	193	204	269	425	222	713	331	586
No cash rent.....	22	24	12	11	14	99	7	22	5	28

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 957	1 049	984	790	611	926	6	2	—	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 877	1 019	907	640	551	894	6	2	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 498	809	603	280	346	615	5	2	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.8	79.4	66.5	43.8	62.8	68.8	83.3	100.0	—	—
White.....	1 462	785	559	148	315	597	5	1	—	—
Black.....	28	19	41	129	29	7	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	5	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	1	2	2	3	7	1	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 460	784	557	146	312	592	4	1	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	379	210	304	360	205	279	1	—	—	—
White.....	358	201	241	188	170	263	1	—	—	—
Black.....	20	8	58	170	31	14	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	356	201	240	185	169	262	1	—	—	—
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	80	30	77	150	60	32	—	—	—	—
For sale only.....	13	3	19	12	9	10	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	25	9	29	31	22	9	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	21	7	1	3	5	4	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	8	27	104	23	5	—	—	—	—
Boorded up.....	1	—	—	20	3	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	2	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	21	20	9	31	3	4	—	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	62	50	78	60	14	55	—	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	206	117	120	130	128	172	—	—	—	—
5 rooms.....	566	269	151	170	178	169	1	—	—	—
6 rooms.....	513	261	345	247	185	178	2	1	—	—
7 rooms.....	323	169	145	78	58	159	3	—	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	266	161	136	69	44	187	—	1	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.0	—	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.3	7.0	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.0	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.2	6.0	—	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 674	855	747	409	493	654	5	2	—	—
1, attached.....	16	8	27	147	29	13	—	—	—	—
2.....	101	49	138	100	40	7	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	95	26	39	85	28	83	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	47	35	11	34	14	61	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	11	66	12	2	1	84	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other.....	12	9	9	11	5	2	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 877	1 019	907	640	551	894	6	2	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	479	289	297	201	136	271	—	—	—	—
2 persons.....	742	372	279	170	181	340	3	2	—	—
3 persons.....	299	169	147	125	122	125	2	—	—	—
4 persons.....	236	122	119	76	78	108	1	—	—	—
5 persons.....	84	58	47	40	23	35	—	—	—	—
6 or more persons.....	37	9	18	28	11	15	—	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.20	2.27	2.02	2.50	2.00	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.21	2.13	2.08	2.09	2.25	2.33	2.00	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.93	1.50	1.89	2.30	2.70	1.50	4.00	—	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 869	1 016	901	622	545	889	6	2	—	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	2	4	14	5	5	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.40	.39	.39	.46	.44	.37	.42	.29	—	—
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 376	734	538	233	312	570	4	2	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	19	7	59	149	124	11	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	367	104	244	70	138	48	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	514	228	123	9	45	149	3	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	287	230	64	3	5	125	1	1	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	106	83	31	—	—	78	—	1	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	68	54	15	2	—	88	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	8	19	2	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	5	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	49 800	62 100	36 900	15 800	23 800	72 200	52 500	72 500	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	56 600	68 600	43 500	20 000	26 300	92 100	55 000	73 800	—	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	372	206	297	346	199	277	1	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	256	254	200	151	163	302	188	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	256	250	208	146	175	304	187	—	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	237	—	197	—	387	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	348	193	281	324	191	262	1	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	24	12	16	18	8	14	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
All housing units.....	74	92	764	1 329	1 168	1 330	3 696	2 366	1 695	2 674
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	65	85	697	1 223	1 093	1 237	3 509	2 243	1 641	2 534
Owner-occupied housing units.....	49	77	607	1 009	649	905	3 062	1 937	1 170	1 992
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.4	90.6	87.1	82.5	59.4	73.2	87.3	86.4	71.3	78.6
White.....	47	77	602	1 006	639	900	3 031	1 913	1 070	1 943
Black.....	1	—	5	—	9	2	21	18	92	40
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	1	2	5	3	4	6
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	1	—	1	8	3	4	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	47	77	602	1 005	639	900	3 023	1 910	1 068	1 939
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	8	90	214	444	332	447	306	471	542
White.....	16	8	89	211	432	323	437	299	448	521
Black.....	—	—	1	1	8	7	7	4	20	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	16	8	89	211	431	323	435	299	445	518
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	9	7	67	106	75	93	187	123	54	140
For sale only.....	3	5	7	14	13	24	36	20	12	29
For rent.....	2	2	7	20	23	29	29	14	15	33
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	15	20	4	7	19	6	6	17
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	14	6	1	3	29	16	7	10
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other vacant.....	4	—	24	46	34	30	74	67	14	49
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	5	—	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	2	6	5	—	17	2	9	—
2 rooms.....	1	—	9	6	38	32	15	19	18	13
3 rooms.....	9	1	11	58	112	55	107	61	66	75
4 rooms.....	21	11	154	201	270	249	591	356	261	509
5 rooms.....	12	21	222	370	325	294	1 023	652	447	847
6 rooms.....	18	29	173	370	207	355	950	623	443	651
7 rooms.....	4	18	107	161	111	209	565	333	250	331
8 or more rooms.....	9	12	86	157	100	136	428	320	201	248
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	59	87	590	1 074	620	1 011	2 956	1 877	1 348	1 881
1, attached.....	—	—	5	5	77	91	27	8	14	28
2.....	—	—	4	13	56	76	47	30	60	53
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	10	29	38	21	15	73	82
5 to 9.....	—	1	—	12	109	43	2	1	54	69
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	1	22	37	16	1	126	83
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	14	3	161	198	140	24	611	414	1	462
Other.....	1	1	4	16	17	10	16	20	19	16
Occupied housing units.....	65	85	697	1 223	1 093	1 237	3 509	2 243	1 641	2 534
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	22	17	133	245	342	324	594	378	422	492
2 persons.....	15	29	215	419	349	412	1 161	710	531	897
3 persons.....	17	15	139	227	184	212	727	482	318	526
4 persons.....	9	11	127	219	141	188	673	468	259	427
5 persons.....	1	7	61	91	62	75	265	146	83	138
6 or more persons.....	1	6	22	22	15	26	89	59	28	54
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.38	2.50	2.37	2.09	2.21	2.50	2.57	2.25	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.94	2.41	2.44	2.32	2.12	2.27	2.49	2.60	2.43	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.00	2.94	2.78	2.02	2.01	2.57	2.39	1.63	2.28
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	65	84	685	1 205	1 080	1 224	3 460	2 210	1 630	2 505
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	1	12	15	11	12	39	30	8	28
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	3	2	1	10	3	3	1
Mean.....	.44	.46	.48	.46	.45	.44	.48	.47	.43	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	36	70	379	673	478	805	2 256	1 305	1 083	1 509
Less than \$20,000.....	17	7	120	161	103	76	158	115	28	115
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	15	14	131	296	225	329	614	342	204	335
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4	20	70	121	105	281	784	470	464	530
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	16	34	66	24	89	473	257	266	338
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	8	15	23	11	22	163	78	67	124
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	4	7	5	5	4	56	34	37	52
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	1	1	4	1	7	7	10	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars).....	20 800	51 300	30 500	29 500	31 700	39 900	48 500	47 200	52 200	50 900
Mean (dollars).....	23 000	58 000	36 800	35 600	36 200	42 700	50 800	49 900	57 600	54 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16	7	79	194	442	325	417	271	463	523
Median contract rent (dollars).....	144	179	167	163	154	209	207	203	283	222
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	149	209	173	168	155	212	212	212	280	224
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	94	263	163	—	113	—
No meals included in rent.....	13	7	63	176	419	292	336	223	447	424
No cash rent.....	3	—	16	18	21	31	79	48	15	99

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
All housing units.....	1 891	1 681	1 032	1 824	980	1 317	458	2 355
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 735	1 562	956	1 657	890	1 203	434	2 238
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 298	1 229	781	1 381	783	791	313	1 944
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.8	78.7	81.7	83.3	88.0	65.8	72.1	86.9
White.....	1 257	1 219	715	1 365	773	790	208	1 928
Black.....	35	6	64	16	8	1	—	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	4	2	—	2	—	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	1	3	2	1	1	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 250	1 218	713	1 363	772	789	307	1 922
Renter-occupied housing units.....	437	333	175	276	107	412	121	294
White.....	422	331	154	272	106	409	119	293
Black.....	12	—	19	4	—	3	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	419	329	154	271	106	408	119	293
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	156	119	76	167	90	114	24	117
For sale only.....	25	22	10	27	9	8	4	28
For rent.....	52	50	7	21	9	35	8	29
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	23	15	10	66	4	12	4	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	11	2	4	6	2	1	6
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	21	47	49	62	57	7	42
Boarded up.....	3	—	3	1	3	1	—	6
ROOMS								
1 room.....	7	1	1	5	3	4	—	2
2 rooms.....	26	6	8	5	6	47	8	10
3 rooms.....	105	60	37	38	36	95	45	87
4 rooms.....	295	365	190	307	192	267	81	362
5 rooms.....	545	558	300	499	310	346	108	651
6 rooms.....	546	367	234	498	237	341	94	617
7 rooms.....	217	165	125	244	120	124	68	354
8 or more rooms.....	150	159	137	228	76	93	54	272
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 478	1 298	873	1 585	817	913	331	1 934
1, attached.....	34	25	14	14	5	38	10	16
2.....	140	76	12	45	9	135	2	40
3 or 4.....	93	35	9	18	4	93	8	42
5 to 9.....	22	—	40	1	1	34	5	55
10 to 19.....	13	—	3	—	—	12	86	2
20 to 49.....	5	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
50 or more.....	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	19	236	72	143	134	9	13	250
Other.....	25	11	9	18	10	27	3	16
Occupied housing units.....	1 735	1 562	956	1 657	890	1 203	434	2 238
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	458	343	261	395	177	397	102	370
2 persons.....	551	504	314	574	284	389	160	745
3 persons.....	323	300	161	304	169	204	74	445
4 persons.....	260	252	150	244	167	134	73	457
5 persons.....	106	104	48	104	67	60	22	154
6 or more persons.....	37	59	22	36	26	19	3	67
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.37	2.19	2.26	2.44	2.03	2.22	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.33	2.21	2.23	2.40	2.11	2.42	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.08	2.59	2.08	2.41	3.14	1.78	1.50	2.34
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 717	1 535	943	1 633	869	1 192	432	2 196
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	25	13	22	19	10	1	36
1.51 or more.....	2	2	—	2	2	1	1	6
Mean.....	.45	.48	.43	.43	.49	.43	.44	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 173	965	608	1 106	559	695	277	1 584
Less than \$20,000.....	158	168	131	222	100	63	13	94
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	408	421	225	443	213	250	48	358
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	355	252	144	265	126	258	89	563
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	178	93	74	112	81	93	58	349
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	44	20	17	45	29	20	28	136
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	26	11	13	18	10	7	24	71
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	1	—	—	3	6	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	6	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	40 800	34 400	34 600	34 000	36 700	42 100	57 100	52 100
Mean (dollars).....	44 500	37 900	40 400	39 400	41 000	44 300	70 700	55 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	429	319	163	258	91	408	117	282
Median contract rent (dollars).....	178	180	156	169	179	190	281	214
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	187	179	151	181	173	188	272	219
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	237	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	397	285	140	206	75	375	111	239
No cash rent.....	32	34	23	52	16	32	6	43

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 30B (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 30B (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
All housing units.....	588	793	458	36	—	2 319	1 670	1 100	1 564
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	569	747	434	33	—	2 205	1 515	1 038	1 426
Owner-occupied housing units.....	521	347	313	22	—	1 922	1 149	877	993
Percent of occupied housing units.....	91.6	46.5	72.1	66.7	—	87.2	75.8	84.5	69.6
White.....	521	340	308	22	—	1 906	1 145	873	978
Black.....	—	6	—	—	—	11	2	4	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	521	340	307	22	—	1 900	1 142	872	978
Renter-occupied housing units.....	48	400	121	11	—	283	366	161	433
White.....	48	388	119	11	—	282	365	159	425
Black.....	—	11	2	—	—	1	1	1	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	48	387	119	11	—	282	364	158	424
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	19	46	24	3	—	114	155	62	138
For sale only.....	12	7	4	—	—	28	24	6	17
For rent.....	2	22	8	—	—	29	77	18	52
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	9	4	—	—	12	20	11	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	1	—	—	6	1	3	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	6	7	3	—	39	33	24	53
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	6	2	4	11
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	10
2 rooms.....	3	34	8	1	—	9	29	2	34
3 rooms.....	10	212	45	5	—	82	87	43	143
4 rooms.....	45	100	81	4	—	358	369	265	268
5 rooms.....	200	135	108	6	—	645	443	339	362
6 rooms.....	170	159	94	12	—	605	416	246	389
7 rooms.....	104	88	68	4	—	350	185	115	171
8 or more rooms.....	56	65	54	4	—	268	138	88	187
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	—	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	4.9	5.5	5.6	—	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	—	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	—	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	3.3	3.9	5.0	—	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	552	473	331	32	—	1 902	1 223	773	1 147
1, attached.....	3	5	10	—	—	16	29	3	32
2.....	16	46	2	2	—	38	90	12	147
3 or 4.....	11	37	8	—	—	42	58	24	99
5 to 9.....	5	8	5	—	—	55	32	51	67
10 to 19.....	—	3	86	—	—	2	17	3	16
20 to 49.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	50	—	34
50 or more.....	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	13	2	—	248	161	229	—
Other.....	—	6	3	—	—	16	10	5	22
Occupied housing units.....	569	747	434	33	—	2 205	1 515	1 038	1 426
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	109	353	102	8	—	362	395	196	444
2 persons.....	249	201	160	11	—	734	471	333	488
3 persons.....	111	99	74	3	—	442	293	211	221
4 persons.....	73	55	73	9	—	448	238	180	177
5 persons.....	23	28	22	2	—	152	85	84	65
6 or more persons.....	4	11	3	—	—	67	33	34	31
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	1.60	2.22	2.27	—	2.51	2.27	2.47	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.02	2.42	2.05	—	2.55	2.36	2.48	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	1.50	1.50	3.63	—	2.30	1.86	2.36	1.65
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	568	741	432	31	—	2 165	1 496	1 017	1 414
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	5	1	1	—	35	17	20	8
1.51 or more.....	—	1	1	1	—	5	2	1	4
Mean.....	.41	.40	.44	.46	—	.48	.46	.50	.42
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	484	303	277	20	—	1 564	954	615	881
Less than \$20,000.....	4	55	13	3	—	91	98	76	107
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	72	177	48	11	—	347	377	192	325
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	199	60	89	5	—	558	314	194	264
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	130	6	58	1	—	348	104	93	112
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	50	3	28	—	—	136	35	37	44
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	26	2	24	—	—	71	23	18	22
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	6	—	—	11	2	3	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Median (dollars).....	54 400	30 500	57 100	32 500	—	52 300	40 100	43 200	40 500
Mean (dollars).....	60 700	32 200	70 700	34 500	—	55 300	43 200	48 500	45 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	48	396	117	10	—	272	362	156	421
Median contract rent (dollars).....	254	180	281	150	—	215	187	182	183
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	260	197	272	178	—	221	187	171	187
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
No meals included in rent.....	46	387	111	10	—	229	322	130	386
No cash rent.....	2	9	6	—	—	43	40	26	34

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hancock County, WV	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205
All housing units.....	1 129	1 181	998	759	998	26	602	1 157
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 077	1 087	865	732	865	15	568	1 081
Owner-occupied housing units	938	935	387	653	387	14	473	852
Percent of occupied housing units	87.1	86.0	44.7	89.2	44.7	93.3	83.3	78.8
White	928	934	366	651	366	6	375	786
Black	7	1	20	—	20	8	98	62
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	2	4	2	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	927	934	364	648	364	6	374	784
Renter-occupied housing units	139	152	478	79	478	1	95	229
White	136	152	415	78	415	1	62	204
Black	—	—	61	1	61	—	33	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	133	152	414	78	414	1	61	203
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	52	94	133	27	133	11	34	76
For sale only	11	25	7	8	7	—	12	19
For rent	11	12	57	7	57	4	8	25
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	5	10	2	10	4	1	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	14	51	59	10	59	3	13	23
Boorded up	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room	2	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
2 rooms	5	4	30	—	30	—	5	6
3 rooms	17	22	141	18	141	4	18	51
4 rooms	208	213	153	46	153	3	84	177
5 rooms	298	449	197	138	197	9	172	355
6 rooms	258	282	219	293	219	6	208	299
7 rooms	161	109	122	148	122	1	80	155
8 or more rooms	180	100	132	116	132	3	35	114
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.0	4.7	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	961	968	572	687	572	20	529	990
1, attached	6	63	18	8	18	2	11	12
2	27	10	165	33	165	3	27	57
3 or 4	16	3	90	17	90	1	21	59
5 to 9	20	—	61	—	61	—	8	32
10 to 19	—	1	7	13	7	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	56	—	56	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	92	126	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other	7	10	20	1	20	—	4	5
Occupied housing units	1 077	1 087	865	732	865	15	568	1 081
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	187	232	290	161	290	7	139	208
2 persons	386	346	259	266	259	4	186	426
3 persons	189	202	156	138	156	—	115	199
4 persons	214	184	97	117	97	3	80	171
5 persons	73	83	38	40	38	1	34	53
6 or more persons	28	40	25	10	25	—	14	24
Median, occupied housing units	2.41	2.40	2.05	2.27	2.05	1.63	2.28	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.45	2.35	2.07	2.31	2.07	1.75	2.33	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	2.91	2.03	1.84	2.03	1.50—	1.98	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 063	1 059	853	730	853	15	563	1 068
1.01 to 1.50	14	26	10	2	10	—	4	11
1.51 or more	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	2
Mean .....	.46	.49	.42	.40	.42	.38	.45	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	763	733	336	609	336	13	443	796
Less than \$20,000	76	150	93	6	93	10	53	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999	192	350	182	146	182	3	143	268
\$40,000 to \$59,999	249	155	49	293	49	—	153	315
\$60,000 to \$79,999	166	48	11	109	11	—	84	110
\$80,000 to \$99,999	61	23	1	25	1	—	8	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13	6	—	16	—	—	2	15
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	48 200	31 300	26 500	48 500	26 500	11 500	43 400	43 400
Mean (dollars)	50 700	35 800	29 000	55 300	29 000	13 800	43 100	47 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	129	135	469	77	469	1	90	223
Median contract rent (dollars)	204	179	205	242	205	80—	217	228
Mean contract rent (dollars)	201	184	200	248	200	50	205	229
With meals included in rent	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	239	—	239	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	112	101	451	71	451	1	84	207
No cash rent	17	34	15	6	15	—	6	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
All housing units.....	1 956	1 242	1 027	—	2 639	1 341	2 319	631
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 906	1 190	998	—	2 447	1 195	2 210	574
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 466	892	688	—	2 033	804	1 947	364
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.9	75.0	68.9	—	83.1	67.3	88.1	63.4
White.....	1 447	883	681	—	2 025	800	1 935	364
Black.....	13	7	3	—	1	2	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	2	3	—	3	1	3	—
Other race.....	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	3	3	—	6	2	12	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 439	880	679	—	2 020	799	1 924	363
Renter-occupied housing units.....	440	298	310	—	414	391	263	210
White.....	433	285	298	—	414	387	261	209
Black.....	7	11	9	—	—	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	2	—	4	5	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	433	284	296	—	410	384	260	208
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	50	52	29	—	192	146	109	57
For sale only.....	12	7	4	—	26	25	17	12
For rent.....	20	19	12	—	56	63	16	22
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	6	3	—	20	14	8	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	1	2	—	8	1	3	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	19	8	—	82	43	65	22
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	3
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	—	1	—	18	6	14	—
2 rooms.....	8	7	11	—	19	37	15	10
3 rooms.....	82	60	63	—	114	183	70	123
4 rooms.....	318	213	238	—	653	242	399	125
5 rooms.....	508	337	298	—	826	327	718	136
6 rooms.....	449	325	226	—	555	299	538	104
7 rooms.....	299	186	122	—	266	143	316	61
8 or more rooms.....	291	114	68	—	188	104	249	72
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.5	5.2	—	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.6	5.3	—	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.5	5.2	—	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.8	5.7	—	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.3	4.1	—	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 564	1 007	718	—	1 836	1 021	1 747	402
1, attached.....	17	16	23	—	22	20	16	12
2.....	89	78	43	—	33	63	17	17
3 or 4.....	114	62	41	—	25	86	9	15
5 to 9.....	92	54	36	—	8	68	17	20
10 to 19.....	63	12	140	—	21	3	1	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	2
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	3	—	—	673	24	491	45
Other.....	11	10	26	—	21	17	21	13
Occupied housing units.....	1 906	1 190	998	—	2 447	1 195	2 210	574
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	427	300	296	—	499	373	346	211
2 persons.....	732	422	370	—	784	380	674	159
3 persons.....	348	217	164	—	489	205	492	77
4 persons.....	269	181	110	—	441	141	461	77
5 persons.....	102	52	42	—	161	67	184	33
6 or more persons.....	28	18	16	—	73	29	53	17
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.20	2.05	—	2.42	2.09	2.67	1.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.24	2.21	—	2.42	2.21	2.71	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.80	2.05	1.58	—	2.44	1.71	2.44	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 897	1 177	989	—	2 400	1 179	2 170	567
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	10	7	—	45	16	36	7
1.51 or more.....	—	3	2	—	2	—	4	—
Mean.....	.42	.43	.43	—	.50	.45	.50	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 342	817	623	—	1 312	741	1 318	304
Less than \$20,000.....	28	21	18	—	227	137	84	64
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	236	224	137	—	441	375	268	129
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	413	321	266	—	355	163	460	76
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	346	144	130	—	181	47	301	26
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	186	77	45	—	62	13	133	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	107	24	21	—	38	4	60	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12	5	6	—	4	2	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	59 600	48 400	51 400	—	39 400	32 100	52 800	32 500
Mean (dollars).....	65 300	53 500	55 000	—	44 700	35 100	56 300	35 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	436	295	308	—	392	384	233	209
Median contract rent (dollars).....	263	236	262	—	177	187	199	152
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	261	235	261	—	187	183	213	172
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	50	—	200	138
No meals included in rent.....	410	279	294	—	340	347	186	186
No cash rent.....	26	16	14	—	51	37	44	21

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH--WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Jefferson County, OH)		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH		23 406	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8	
		Total	Steubenville city										
Occupied housing units -----	52 825	29 419	29 419	7 593	23 406	13 366	6 971	613	612	264	1 211	336	
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	40 393	22 119	22 119	4 771	18 274	10 319	5 195	125	124	55	698	148	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.5	75.2	75.2	62.8	78.1	77.2	74.5	20.4	20.3	20.8	57.6	44.0	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 432	7 300	7 300	2 822	5 132	3 047	1 776	488	488	209	513	188	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.5	24.8	24.8	37.2	21.9	22.8	25.5	79.6	79.7	79.2	42.4	56.0	
ROOMS													
1 room -----	139	96	96	53	43	27	6	27	27	1	8	3	
2 rooms -----	619	387	387	194	232	109	56	88	88	15	8	16	
3 rooms -----	2 726	1 460	1 460	693	1 266	700	317	171	171	105	88	32	
4 rooms -----	8 747	4 754	4 754	1 058	3 993	2 320	1 046	103	103	56	181	46	
5 rooms -----	14 365	7 834	7 834	1 621	6 531	3 739	1 853	82	82	30	213	65	
6 rooms -----	13 422	7 619	7 619	1 973	5 803	3 310	1 869	70	69	39	388	108	
7 rooms -----	6 992	3 916	3 916	1 028	3 076	1 786	1 031	26	26	9	170	36	
8 or more rooms -----	5 815	3 353	3 353	973	2 462	1 375	793	46	46	9	163	30	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.8	5.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.7	4.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	40 501	22 351	22 351	5 280	18 150	10 292	5 573	119	118	65	857	181	
1, attached -----	840	551	551	212	289	145	85	47	47	12	34	43	
2, detached -----	2 082	1 236	1 236	628	846	518	413	54	54	19	192	46	
3 or 4 -----	1 534	866	866	446	668	430	334	92	92	8	71	40	
5 to 9 -----	1 120	595	595	269	525	329	234	22	22	46	26	15	
10 to 19 -----	850	517	517	230	333	222	211	28	28	14	18	1	
20 to 49 -----	294	169	169	70	125	40	9	27	27	10	8	2	
50 or more -----	821	485	485	377	336	128	30	215	215	87	13	8	
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 337	2 400	2 400	7	1 937	1 133	12	9	9	3	13	2	
Other -----	446	249	249	74	197	129	68	9	9	3	13	2	
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	12 952	7 471	7 471	2 586	5 481	3 116	1 697	366	366	168	344	117	
2 persons -----	17 676	9 758	9 758	2 552	7 918	4 560	2 571	144	143	54	404	87	
3 persons -----	9 679	5 325	5 325	1 124	4 354	2 527	1 268	41	41	23	201	53	
4 persons -----	8 199	4 464	4 464	827	3 735	2 098	981	30	30	11	142	39	
5 persons -----	3 108	1 720	1 720	331	1 388	781	339	17	17	6	58	25	
6 or more persons -----	1 211	681	681	173	530	284	115	15	15	2	62	15	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.24	2.24	1.97	2.29	2.28	2.20	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.15	2.09	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.15	2.36	2.36	2.27	1.82	1.82	1.82	2.21	2.03	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.53	1.91	1.95	1.91	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.05	2.13	
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	52 183	29 087	29 087	7 542	23 096	13 200	6 915	604	603	263	1 201	324	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	573	294	294	43	279	152	48	7	7	1	10	10	
1.51 or more -----	69	38	38	8	31	14	8	2	2	1	43	2	
Mean -----	.45	.44	.44	.40	.45	.45	.43	.42	.42	.39	.43	.45	
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 631	17 657	17 657	4 274	14 974	8 429	4 768	90	89	46	619	118	
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 542	2 146	2 146	464	1 396	731	221	44	44	36	83	84	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10 166	5 607	5 607	1 252	4 559	2 486	1 275	38	38	6	321	30	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	10 243	5 346	5 346	1 169	4 897	2 824	1 775	4	4	2	132	2	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 415	2 892	2 892	749	2 523	1 459	907	3	2	1	56	1	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 972	982	982	311	990	573	359	1	1	1	21	1	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	986	499	499	218	283	180	180	1	1	1	4	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	184	108	108	60	76	46	31	1	1	1	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	56	35	35	24	21	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	32	19	19	13	13	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	
\$300,000 or more -----	35	23	23	16	12	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Mean (dollars) -----	44 100	43 300	43 300	45 900	45 100	45 900	48 900	20 300	20 100	13 100	32 800	14 000	
Mean (dollars) -----	48 800	48 000	48 000	54 500	49 700	50 500	53 900	23 200	22 800	21 500	38 500	18 200	
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 046	7 067	7 067	2 787	4 979	2 962	1 751	487	487	209	506	182	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	202	194	194	210	210	210	245	136	136	134	218	161	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	205	202	202	204	210	217	237	147	147	148	222	158	
With meals included in rent -----	25	15	15	7	10	9	3	2	2	1	1	2	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	194	202	202	234	183	182	239	125	125	182	163	300	
No meals included in rent -----	10 931	6 415	6 415	2 646	4 516	2 709	1 656	466	466	206	479	170	
No cash rent -----	1 090	637	637	134	453	244	92	19	19	3	26	10	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH--WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH				
	Ohio (pt.)	Steubenville city		Total		Weirton city (pt.)	Trot 2	Trot 2 (pt.)	Trot 3	Trot 4	Trot 8	
		Total	Steubenville city									
Occupied housing units -----	2 179	1 742	1 742	1 318	437	367	357	336	335	228	153	299
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 081	816	816	497	265	219	211	94	93	99	42	129
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.6	46.8	46.8	37.7	60.6	59.7	59.1	28.0	27.8	43.4	27.5	43.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 098	926	926	821	172	148	146	242	242	129	111	170
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.4	53.2	53.2	62.3	39.4	40.3	40.9	72.0	72.2	56.6	72.5	56.9
ROOMS												
1 room -----	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	2
2 rooms -----	36	31	31	26	5	4	4	10	10	5	-	6
3 rooms -----	178	140	140	127	13	31	29	60	60	23	7	14
4 rooms -----	362	277	277	220	85	69	69	55	55	44	16	55
5 rooms -----	476	393	393	275	107	74	72	68	68	53	27	71
6 rooms -----	612	505	505	399	107	87	85	81	81	69	66	101
7 rooms -----	264	201	201	135	52	54	52	24	24	21	20	28
8 or more rooms -----	238	182	182	123	56	48	46	13	13	17	22	22
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.7	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1 detached -----	1 382	1 060	1 060	717	322	273	266	110	109	123	113	169
1 attached -----	162	155	155	151	7	6	6	50	50	15	5	67
2 attached -----	171	139	139	131	32	29	29	44	44	25	24	22
3 or 4 -----	168	142	142	126	26	23	23	53	53	11	4	23
5 to 9 -----	116	94	94	80	22	20	19	4	4	4	2	16
10 to 19 -----	36	25	25	13	1	9	9	4	4	1	2	1
20 to 49 -----	18	17	17	16	1	1	1	5	5	1	-	-
50 or more -----	79	73	73	73	6	2	2	63	63	7	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	31	24	24	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other -----	16	13	13	10	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	633	484	484	385	149	130	127	123	123	92	22	83
2 persons -----	608	495	495	360	113	95	91	77	76	62	43	82
3 persons -----	433	356	356	270	77	64	62	72	72	37	28	71
4 persons -----	308	258	258	185	50	41	41	39	39	23	36	35
5 persons -----	114	91	91	68	23	17	17	20	20	6	15	12
6 or more persons -----	83	58	58	50	25	20	19	5	5	8	12	13
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.12	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	1.85	2.91	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.29	2.27	2.19	2.19	2.34	2.35	2.04	2.14	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.22	2.22	2.24	1.74	1.81	1.84	1.96	1.96	1.73	3.10	2.48
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	2 141	1 710	1 710	1 295	431	362	352	332	331	225	151	293
1.01 to 1.50 -----	32	26	26	19	6	5	5	4	4	3	1	4
1.51 or more -----	45	46	46	47	.43	.43	.42	.48	.48	.42	.52	.46
Mean -----												
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	938	699	699	426	239	200	193	76	75	82	35	112
Less than \$20,000 -----	282	213	213	158	69	61	61	29	29	51	5	64
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	331	255	255	157	76	36	32	32	32	24	17	38
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	165	118	118	59	47	30	26	9	9	2	10	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	107	77	77	34	30	28	26	5	5	3	3	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	30	20	20	6	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	18	15	15	11	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	28 900	29 100	29 100	25 600	28 500	28 600	27 800	25 000	24 700	17 500	34 500	18 000
Mean (dollars) -----	36 700	35 800	35 800	32 400	39 300	38 900	38 200	28 100	27 300	22 700	36 400	21 900
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 065	899	899	800	166	142	140	241	241	127	107	162
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	165	158	158	155	216	226	228	127	127	138	251	132
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	175	169	169	166	207	211	211	139	139	152	237	132
With meals included in rent -----	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	113	113	-	-	94
No meals included in rent -----	1 020	862	862	777	158	135	133	237	237	125	105	152
No cash rent -----	42	34	34	20	8	7	7	3	3	2	2	8

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
Occupied housing units	98
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	79
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19
Percent of occupied housing units.....	19.4
ROOMS	
1 room.....	-
2 rooms.....	3
3 rooms.....	7
4 rooms.....	10
5 rooms.....	12
6 rooms.....	13
7 rooms.....	18
8 or more rooms.....	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1. detached.....	83
1. attached.....	3
2.....	1
3 or 4.....	1
5 to 9.....	1
10 to 19.....	4
20 to 49.....	-
50 or more.....	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	5
Other.....	1
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person.....	18
2 persons.....	12
3 persons.....	16
4 persons.....	26
5 persons.....	20
6 or more persons.....	6
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.62
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.76
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.67
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less.....	92
1.01 to 1.50.....	4
1.51 or more.....	2
Mean.....	.61
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	67
Less than \$20,000.....	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3
\$300,000 or more.....	1
Median (dollars).....	85,000
Mean (dollars).....	105,500
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19
Median contract rent (dollars).....	254
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	305
With meals included in rent.....	-
Median contract rent (dollars).....	-
No meals included in rent.....	19
No cash rent.....	-

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH
	212	121	121
Occupied housing units -----			
TENURE -----			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	128	69	69
Percent of occupied housing units-----	60.4	57.0	57.0
Renter-occupied housing units-----	84	52	52
Percent of occupied housing units-----	39.6	43.0	43.0
ROOMS -----			
1 room-----	2	-	-
2 rooms-----	6	5	5
3 rooms-----	15	10	10
4 rooms-----	46	23	23
5 rooms-----	49	28	28
6 rooms-----	44	25	25
7 rooms-----	29	16	16
8 or more rooms-----	21	14	14
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.3	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----			
1, detached-----	140	78	78
1, attached-----	7	6	6
2-----	23	16	16
3 or 4-----	11	3	3
5 to 9-----	6	4	4
10 to 19-----	5	5	5
20 to 49-----	2	1	1
50 or more-----	5	5	5
Mobile home or trailer-----	13	3	3
Other-----	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT -----			
1 person-----	48	28	28
2 persons-----	73	45	45
3 persons-----	38	19	19
4 persons-----	28	15	15
5 persons-----	19	10	10
6 or more persons-----	4	4	4
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.29	2.22	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.64	2.54	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.84	1.85	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM -----			
1.00 or less-----	209	119	119
1.01 to 1.50-----	3	2	2
1.51 or more-----	-	-	-
Mean-----	.55	.54	.54
VALUE -----			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----			
Less than \$20,000-----	109	62	62
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	9	7	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	33	21	21
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	31	12	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	18	8	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	8	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	5	5	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	3	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	47 200	43 800	43 800
Mean (dollars)-----	57 000	59 800	59 800
CONTRACT RENT -----			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----			
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	83	51	51
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	211	190	190
With meals included in rent-----	206	195	195
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	79	46	46
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	7	3	3

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Jefferson County, OH
	52 658	29 325	29 325
Occupied housing units -----			
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	40 288	22 065	22 065
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.2	75.2	75.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 370	7 260	7 260
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.5	24.8	24.8
ROOMS			
1 room -----	138	96	96
2 rooms -----	613	382	382
3 rooms -----	2 717	1 454	1 454
4 rooms -----	8 706	4 735	4 735
5 rooms -----	14 328	7 813	7 813
6 rooms -----	13 387	7 598	7 598
7 rooms -----	6 969	3 903	3 903
8 or more rooms -----	5 800	3 344	3 344
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1. detached -----	40 390	22 291	22 291
1. attached -----	834	546	546
2 -----	2 066	1 225	1 225
3 or 4 -----	1 525	863	863
5 to 9 -----	1 117	593	593
10 to 19 -----	846	513	513
20 to 49 -----	293	168	168
50 or more -----	816	480	480
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 325	2 397	2 397
Other -----	446	249	249
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	12 915	7 449	7 449
2 persons -----	17 613	9 719	9 719
3 persons -----	9 650	5 310	5 310
4 persons -----	8 178	4 455	4 455
5 persons -----	3 095	1 713	1 713
6 or more persons -----	1 207	679	679
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.24	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.31	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.93	1.95	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	52 017	28 993	28 993
1.01 to 1.50 -----	572	294	294
1.51 or more -----	69	38	38
Mean -----	.45	.44	.44
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 542	17 609	17 609
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 535	2 141	2 141
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	10 137	5 590	5 590
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	10 217	5 335	5 335
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 400	2 886	2 886
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 946	978	978
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	184	497	497
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	182	107	107
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	55	34	34
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	32	19	19
\$300,000 or more -----	34	22	22
Median (dollars) -----	44 100	43 300	43 300
Mean (dollars) -----	48 800	48 000	48 000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 985	7 028	7 028
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	202	194	194
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	205	202	202
With meals included in rent -----	25	15	15
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	194	202	202
No meals included in rent -----	10 875	6 379	6 379
No cash rent -----	1 085	634	634

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County, OH				
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9
ANCESTRY													
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	4 003	35 233	18 121	2 771	4 468	2 535	1 509
Ancestry specified	128 647	74 363	74 363	20 665	54 284	23 817	3 566	30 467	16 046	2 509	4 358	2 393	1 343
Single ancestry	68 095	38 904	38 904	12 867	29 191	12 398	2 005	16 793	9 771	1 516	2 567	1 473	864
Multiple ancestry	60 552	35 459	35 459	7 798	25 093	11 419	1 561	13 674	6 275	993	1 791	920	479
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	13 876	5 935	5 935	1 460	7 941	3 175	437	4 766	2 075	262	110	142	166
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	285 046	160 596	160 596	44 250	124 450	53 984	8 006	70 466	36 242	5 542	8 936	5 070	3 018
Arab	387	293	293	202	94	64	27	30	30	8	57	6	—
Austrian	337	141	141	47	196	124	22	30	63	29	7	—	—
Belgian	352	183	183	24	169	75	—	24	80	6	18	—	—
Canadian	90	19	19	14	71	17	—	54	45	9	—	—	—
Czech	848	655	655	90	193	89	30	104	25	18	8	24	5
Danish	79	67	67	26	12	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Dutch	4 739	2 541	2 541	389	2 198	897	28	1 301	386	75	72	5	52
English	20 918	11 718	11 718	2 288	9 200	4 048	595	5 152	1 888	208	685	269	110
Finnish	125	74	74	51	16	20	—	31	17	—	9	—	—
French (except Basque)	3 996	2 309	2 309	552	1 687	746	82	941	272	79	135	61	27
French Canadian	333	219	219	85	114	36	7	78	28	41	—	—	8
German	41 029	23 770	23 770	4 928	17 259	8 258	899	9 001	3 837	714	1 127	424	355
Greek	1 460	662	662	221	798	230	82	568	489	7	27	15	—
Hungarian	3 051	2 074	2 074	246	977	545	71	432	318	34	55	23	19
Irish	31 928	18 218	18 218	4 300	13 710	5 901	732	7 809	3 642	692	787	471	310
Italian	21 031	12 392	12 392	4 507	8 639	4 366	678	4 273	3 346	213	1 263	835	238
Lithuanian	402	216	216	71	186	88	56	98	79	5	—	34	—
Norwegian	33	18	18	15	15	—	—	15	6	7	—	—	—
Polish	11 425	7 199	7 199	1 993	4 226	1 482	303	2 744	1 826	158	545	346	126
Portuguese	42	24	24	—	18	—	—	18	7	—	—	—	—
Romanian	319	107	107	45	212	108	56	104	59	6	25	—	—
Russian	1 122	682	682	245	211	171	58	269	211	5	99	11	17
Scotch-Irish	6 599	3 644	3 644	721	2 955	1 583	288	1 372	178	60	27	60	102
Scottish	4 049	2 489	2 489	579	2 602	1 560	61	828	306	32	213	82	22
Slovak	7 329	4 727	4 727	978	2 602	1 135	325	1 467	1 160	63	276	298	52
Subsaharan African	53	46	46	27	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	503	310	310	59	193	133	11	60	23	10	—	—	—
Swiss	349	158	158	30	191	56	—	135	47	—	—	—	4
Ukrainian	355	221	221	63	134	40	15	94	69	7	—	—	—
United States or American	5 332	2 178	2 178	393	3 154	1 390	181	1 764	544	29	78	13	122
Welsh	2 767	1 836	1 836	447	931	443	125	488	223	71	72	42	17
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	50	31	31	22	19	13	6	6	—	10	7	10	—
Yugoslavian	323	147	147	22	176	49	21	127	124	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	108 753	59 068	59 068	19 851	49 685	20 374	3 016	29 311	15 447	2 871	3 026	1 880	1 420
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	15	8	8	—	7	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	15	8	8	—	7	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	58	42	42	35	16	—	—	16	8	—	—	—	7
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	24	8	8	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	15	15	15	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7
Peruvian	19	19	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH—Con.										Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH									
		Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)							
ANCESTRY	All persons	2 515	6 627	443	2 757	922	3 403	4 468	2 535	2 234	1 620	1 340	2 166	37							
	Ancestry specified	2 357	6 077	401	2 495	774	3 422	4 358	2 393	2 078	1 485	1 190	2 032	37							
	Single ancestry	1 237	2 954	273	1 502	703	1 967	2 567	1 473	1 444	1 097	739	1 102	37							
	Multiple ancestry	1 120	3 123	128	993	71	1 455	1 791	920	634	388	451	930	37							
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	158	550	42	262	148	181	110	142	156	135	150	134	—							
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																					
Total ancestries reported		5 030	13 254	886	5 514	1 844	7 206	8 936	5 070	4 468	3 240	2 680	4 322	74							
Arab		56	36	12	8	—	42	57	6	—	—	—	56	27							
Austrian		—	—	—	29	—	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—							
Belgian		—	43	—	6	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Canadian		5	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—							
Czech		15	18	—	10	—	—	8	24	8	—	5	15	—							
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Dutch		74	302	21	75	—	26	72	5	—	7	47	59	—							
English		353	821	43	208	23	408	685	269	32	57	96	284	—							
Finnish		7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—							
French (except Basque)		61	311	—	79	—	68	135	61	118	12	23	56	—							
French Canadian		6	10	7	41	—	15	—	—	8	—	8	6	—							
German		641	2 509	70	714	57	993	1 127	424	431	299	335	468	10							
Greek		30	82	15	7	—	97	27	15	30	—	—	30	—							
Hungarian		6	121	7	34	—	85	55	23	17	—	13	6	—							
Irish		591	1 483	115	692	38	834	787	471	351	193	298	521	—							
Italian		742	955	40	213	87	531	1 263	835	453	202	238	635	10							
Lithuanian		—	9	—	5	—	17	—	34	8	7	—	—	—							
Norwegian		—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Polish		190	463	23	152	64	318	545	346	112	107	109	190	27							
Portuguese		—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Romanian		6	35	8	6	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	6	—							
Russian		24	37	—	5	—	40	99	11	15	29	17	24	—							
Scotch-Irish		76	330	11	60	24	113	178	60	49	48	102	76	—							
Scottish		103	179	—	32	—	67	213	82	92	7	12	81	—							
Slovak		123	390	14	63	17	81	276	298	85	7	46	91	—							
Subsaharan African		7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	14	—	—	7	—							
Swedish		24	36	9	10	—	16	—	—	15	—	4	24	—							
Swiss		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Ukrainian		18	38	—	7	—	30	—	—	8	—	4	11	—							
United States or American		30	130	14	29	—	60	78	13	100	36	48	18	—							
Welsh		28	72	7	71	—	125	72	42	85	—	17	15	—							
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	10	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	28	—							
Yugoslavian		—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	15	—	—	—	—							
Other ancestries		1 726	4 583	480	2 857	1 493	3 008	3 026	1 880	2 121	2 203	1 240	1 543	—							
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																					
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Central American		—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Honduran		—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
South American		19	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	19	—							
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Peruvian		—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Venezuelan		19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—							
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Jefferson County, OH												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
ANCESTRY												
All persons	14			169	349	1 871	3 294	2 532	3 112	9 672	6 225	4 102
Ancestry specified	14			153	325	1 632	2 825	2 298	2 793	8 683	5 805	3 920
Single ancestry	14			125	135	890	1 453	1 030	1 288	3 781	2 456	1 973
Multiple ancestry				28	190	742	1 372	1 268	1 505	4 902	3 349	1 947
Ancestry unclassified or not reported				16	24	239	469	234	319	989	420	182
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total onesies reported	28			338	698	3 742	6 588	5 064	6 224	19 344	12 450	8 204
Arab						20	5		15	16	10	4
Austrian							10		6		13	
Belgian						5						
Canadian												
Czech	8					7		31	45	59	24	12
Danish						2				35		
Dutch				5	15	66	179	104	64	326	251	98
English				14	69	371	567	508	526	2 055	1 219	645
French						17	17				13	
French (except Basque)				4	5	56	145	94	62	278	144	139
French Canadian						26		7	28	17	11	6
German				20	173	524	1 099	706	850	3 610	2 400	1 256
Greek						6	2	6	25	42	67	109
Hungarian				6		40	643	18	30	136	196	13
Irish				12	70	476	162	716	831	2 651	1 413	889
Italian					107	96	162	245	379	1 025	846	805
Lithuanian						1	3		25	31	11	17
Norwegian						109	204	136	338	557	470	302
Polish	6			17							2	
Portuguese												
Romanian												20
Russian							57	15		48	61	23
Scotch-Irish						78	166	122	163	471	540	246
Scottish					22	47	161	72	106	284	284	108
Slovak				6	32	51	250	383	354	423	219	191
Subsaharan African											19	
Swedish								13	16	100	6	6
Swiss							12	11	11	17	20	20
Ukrainian						7	9		29	36	12	
United States or American				74	15	106	133	61	70	294	164	122
Welsh						66	137	50	141	210	235	117
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)											9	
Yugoslavian								8			34	5
Other onesies	14			180	183	1 588	2 561	1 703	2 018	6 343	3 698	2 714
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)												
Central American												
Costa Rican												
Guatemalan												
Honduran												
Nicaraguan												
Panamanian												
Salvadoran												
Central American, origin not specified												
South American				7								
Argentinean												
Chilean												
Colombian												
Ecuadorian				7								
Peruvian												
Venezuelan												
Other South American												

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Can.							Totals for split tracts (RNA's in Brooke County, WV)				Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311	Tract 301	Tract 302		
ANCESTRY													
All persons	6 590	4 303	4 171	2 336	4 230	2 438	2 765	1 121	6 139	1 357	1 459		
Ancestry specified	6 040	4 153	3 937	2 190	4 016	2 355	2 559	1 007	5 622	1 305	1 188		
Single ancestry	2 954	2 434	1 808	1 202	2 089	2 615	2 436	542	2 615	735	707		
Multiple ancestry	3 086	1 719	2 129	988	1 927	1 386	1 436	465	3 007	570	481		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	550	150	234	146	214	83	206	114	517	52	271		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	13 180	8 606	8 342	4 672	8 460	4 876	5 530	2 242	12 278	2 714	2 918		
Arab	9	12	13	17	5	5	4	7	—	12	15		
Austrian	—	—	2	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Belgian	43	6	15	6	34	36	13	10	—	12	—		
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Czech	18	—	24	129	—	36	29	—	30	—	—		
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch	302	4	249	53	131	98	68	7	229	11	10		
English	821	143	249	191	502	288	284	150	915	240	196		
Finnish	—	693	677	5	5	—	6	8	—	12	—		
French (except Basque)	311	97	107	74	93	94	54	13	160	31	38		
French Canadian	10	6	—	5	14	—	4	—	—	—	7		
German	2 459	1 144	1 599	368	995	910	689	214	1 941	282	395		
Greek	82	20	4	—	—	18	60	24	19	30	28		
Hungarian	121	145	193	94	283	194	258	28	80	36	7		
Irish	1 483	769	1 395	512	729	758	571	266	1 491	173	255		
Italian	945	1 001	332	408	531	314	689	186	1 323	336	156		
Lithuanian	9	14	—	—	21	—	13	25	8	12	19		
Norwegian	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Polish	436	254	206	392	1 199	177	403	132	408	107	64		
Portuguese	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian	35	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
Russian	37	25	5	—	65	43	23	7	23	30	19		
Scotch-Irish	330	107	213	35	183	102	112	28	356	30	82		
Scottish	179	128	135	66	101	29	21	106	16	12	—		
Slovak	390	558	160	159	378	99	96	24	153	146	86		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	—	6	5	4	2	51	6	—	—	11	—		
Swiss	38	6	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Ukrainian	—	—	12	9	18	15	11	—	9	—	—		
United States or American	130	166	143	123	102	23	39	15	259	25	117		
Welsh	72	49	98	19	113	50	32	39	98	84	21		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	9	5	2	12	9	33	8	6	—	14	7		
Other ancestries	4 583	3 125	2 616	1 843	2 674	1 436	1 938	794	4 180	871	1 330		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV—Con.				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Hancock County, WV				Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV	
	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY														
All persons	1 121	66	—	6 073	4 007	2 858	3 385	3 686	2 980	2 017	1 866	2 017		
Ancestry specified	1 007	46	—	5 556	3 339	2 544	3 013	3 273	2 526	1 563	1 701	1 563		
Single ancestry	542	21	—	2 594	1 744	1 421	1 684	1 688	1 242	1 022	673	1 022		
Multiple ancestry	465	45	—	2 962	1 575	1 123	1 329	1 585	1 284	541	1 028	541		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	114	—	—	517	668	314	372	413	454	454	165	454		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	2 242	132	—	12 146	8 014	5 716	6 770	7 372	5 960	4 034	3 732	4 034		
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Austrian	7	—	—	72	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—		
Belgian	10	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	19	—	20	—		
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	18	—		
Czech	—	—	—	30	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dutch	7	—	—	229	112	185	119	73	151	—	72	—		
English	150	9	—	906	490	465	600	629	363	120	329	120		
Finnish	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—		
French (except Basque)	13	—	—	160	114	70	113	77	130	5	50	5		
French Canadian	—	—	—	12	4	5	8	—	—	—	4	—		
German	214	8	—	1 933	1 045	988	1 038	1 357	998	415	577	415		
Greek	24	—	—	19	63	—	19	—	40	12	74	12		
Hungarian	28	—	—	80	140	85	51	65	53	56	38	56		
Irish	266	38	—	1 453	848	681	736	691	760	360	394	360		
Italian	186	—	—	1 323	991	208	568	358	240	241	385	241		
Lithuanian	25	—	—	8	—	—	6	8	10	7	—	—		
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Polish	132	—	—	408	200	80	107	200	184	109	198	109		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian	7	—	—	23	21	—	—	—	8	18	4	18		
Russian	28	—	—	12	15	—	38	27	—	8	10	8		
Scotch-Irish	106	8	—	348	119	241	196	212	179	21	94	21		
Scottish	24	9	—	144	65	71	104	181	106	6	67	6		
Slovak	93	—	—	317	113	78	50	175	77	99	68	99		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swiss	—	—	—	—	24	—	46	36	16	—	—	—		
Swedish	—	—	—	6	—	28	6	13	3	—	—	—		
Ukrainian	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—		
United States or American	39	—	—	259	162	205	207	137	239	21	—	21		
Welsh	20	—	—	98	78	14	33	80	15	8	28	8		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	48	—		
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	794	21	—	4 159	3 300	2 222	2 631	2 798	2 248	2 274	1 050	2 274		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Can.						Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
ANCESTRY											
All persons	29	1 464	2 736	4 809	2 801	2 399	—	6 548	2 905	6 296	1 363
Ancestry specified	29	1 116	2 461	4 378	2 594	2 204	—	5 480	2 308	5 535	1 098
Single ancestry	29	731	1 552	2 767	1 656	1 341	—	2 675	1 351	2 388	608
Multiple ancestry	—	385	909	1 611	938	863	—	2 805	957	3 147	490
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	348	275	431	207	195	—	1 068	597	761	265
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	58	2 928	5 472	9 618	5 602	4 798	—	13 096	5 810	12 592	2 726
Arab	—	—	10	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Belgian	—	5	6	23	—	16	—	—	—	14	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	19	45	—	9	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	66	3
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	75	57	40	93	—	359	151	351	54
English	—	100	253	492	243	351	—	1 466	579	997	222
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
French (except Basque)	—	—	23	111	63	20	—	172	138	316	43
French Canadian	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	7	—	38	5
German	—	272	552	854	579	588	—	2 223	615	1 955	371
Greek	5	27	69	146	74	82	—	71	—	8	—
Hungarian	—	15	88	67	29	25	—	54	—	53	7
Irish	—	268	649	878	601	492	—	1 486	550	1 834	297
Italian	—	152	289	1 255	560	464	—	275	228	360	64
Lithuanian	—	13	13	36	5	18	—	—	8	8	3
Norwegian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Polish	—	173	317	479	372	178	—	188	125	533	72
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	11	—
Romanian	—	—	14	12	11	—	—	45	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	33	95	31	34	—	20	17	17	4
Scotch-Irish	—	28	33	163	109	15	—	286	127	432	79
Scottish	—	10	29	57	63	25	—	301	7	151	63
Slovak	—	108	220	316	173	176	—	40	—	210	57
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	4	19	—	—	—	18	—	19	—
Swiss	—	—	6	28	7	—	—	28	6	54	—
Ukrainian	—	—	26	—	6	16	—	—	—	25	—
United States or American	—	53	70	207	73	45	—	576	218	313	113
Welsh	—	—	29	114	19	5	—	72	90	68	35
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	7	15	28	39	11	—	—	—	—	6
Other ancestries	53	1 657	2 498	3 778	2 290	1 847	—	5 265	2 876	4 512	1 211
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	142 523	80 298	80 298	22 125	62 225	26 992	4 003	35 233	18 121
Native	140 041	79 020	79 020	21 350	61 021	26 577	3 900	34 444	17 469
Foreign born	2 482	1 278	1 278	775	1 204	415	103	789	652
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	554	309	309	189	245	50	11	195	157
Persons 5 years and over	134 796	75 729	75 729	20 795	59 067	25 670	3 817	33 397	17 194
In linguistically isolated households	814	421	421	225	393	85	17	308	228
Speak a language other than English	7 080	3 619	3 619	1 706	3 461	1 168	216	2 293	1 754
Do not speak English "very well"	2 246	1 132	1 132	517	1 114	316	36	798	623
Speak Spanish	1 253	715	715	224	538	150	16	388	169
Do not speak English "very well"	453	273	273	45	180	33	—	147	85
Linguistically isolated	68	47	47	11	21	—	—	21	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	204	136	136	105	68	24	—	44	43
Do not speak English "very well"	29	5	5	5	24	14	—	10	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 367	19 180	19 180	5 541	15 187	6 967	785	8 220	3 926
Preprimary school	2 043	1 174	1 174	411	869	315	69	554	290
Public school	1 352	807	807	270	545	226	63	319	179
Elementary or high school	24 252	13 805	13 805	3 238	10 447	4 569	564	5 878	2 576
Public school	21 881	12 157	12 157	2 522	9 724	4 198	511	5 526	2 285
College	8 072	4 201	4 201	1 892	3 871	2 083	152	1 788	1 060
Public college	5 116	2 555	2 555	693	2 561	1 151	111	1 410	817
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	96 516	54 294	54 294	15 076	42 222	18 004	2 948	24 218	12 977
Less than 9th grade	11 136	5 766	5 766	1 896	5 370	2 298	322	3 072	1 693
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 902	9 502	9 502	2 754	6 400	2 824	441	3 576	1 696
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42 672	24 652	24 652	5 502	18 020	7 332	1 094	10 688	5 447
Some college, no degree	12 793	6 858	6 858	2 226	5 935	2 578	529	3 357	1 925
Associate degree	4 853	2 713	2 713	694	2 140	771	166	1 369	804
Bachelor's degree	5 852	3 273	3 273	1 397	2 579	1 215	267	1 364	898
Graduate or professional degree	3 308	1 530	1 530	607	1 778	986	129	792	514
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.0	71.9	71.9	69.2	72.1	71.6	74.1	72.5	73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	8.8	8.8	13.3	10.3	12.2	13.4	8.9	10.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	255	280	280	300	224	222	278	226	209
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 414	1 446	1 446	1 483	1 373	1 408	1 590	1 349	1 193
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 973	1 981	1 981	2 004	1 963	2 072	1 813	1 882	1 650
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	134 796	75 729	75 729	20 795	59 067	25 670	3 817	33 397	17 194
Same house	93 737	52 171	52 171	12 279	41 566	18 107	2 727	23 459	12 008
Different house in United States	40 764	23 383	23 383	8 385	17 381	7 499	1 090	9 882	5 167
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 887	6 206	6 206	4 331	4 681	934	612	3 747	3 259
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 863	10 808	10 808	1 404	8 055	4 474	271	3 581	791
Different MSA/PMSA	7 519	4 448	4 448	2 180	3 071	1 600	176	1 471	756
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 495	1 921	1 921	470	1 574	491	31	1 083	361
Abroad	295	175	175	131	120	64	—	56	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	80 999	44 907	44 907	22 125	36 092	14 613	4 003	21 479	18 121
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	60 795	32 917	32 917	14 882	27 878	10 947	3 052	16 931	14 281
Rural population	61 524	35 391	35 391	—	26 133	12 379	—	13 754	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	33 658	18 963	18 963	—	14 695	6 539	—	8 156	—
On farms	1 012	739	739	—	273	112	—	161	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	53 767	28 964	28 964	7 128	24 803	10 706	1 508	14 097	7 261
Car, truck, or van	49 092	26 638	26 638	6 142	22 454	9 467	1 309	12 987	6 720
Drive alone	43 133	23 476	23 476	5 304	19 657	8 361	1 171	11 296	5 896
Carpooled	5 959	3 162	3 162	838	2 797	1 106	138	1 691	824
Public transportation (including taxicab)	293	163	163	86	130	55	35	75	70
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	245	142	142	70	103	48	28	55	50
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	3 221	1 604	1 604	738	1 617	938	102	679	310
Other means	352	182	182	67	170	57	5	113	62
Worked at home	809	377	377	95	432	189	57	243	99
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	20.3	20.3	15.2	17.8	18.2	16.0	17.5	16.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 707	2 255	2 255	424	2 452	832	122	1 620	565
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 692	6 529	6 529	1 290	5 163	2 284	344	2 879	1 472
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 185	6 691	6 691	1 693	5 494	2 352	292	3 142	1 924
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 867	4 251	4 251	1 417	3 616	1 572	198	2 044	1 205
All other times	16 507	8 861	8 861	2 209	7 646	3 477	495	4 169	1 996
Worked in MSA of residence	45 654	24 862	24 862	6 552	20 792	9 253	1 367	11 539	6 358
Steubenville city, OH	11 732	10 337	10 337	4 483	1 395	868	183	527	402
Mingo Junction city, OH	1 729	1 553	1 553	217	176	132	8	44	14
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	9 475	8 848	8 848	742	627	373	44	254	108
Weirton city (pt.), WV	7 659	1 455	1 455	326	6 204	1 506	446	4 698	3 416
Chester city, WV	600	6	6	—	594	5	5	589	5
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	2 569	100	100	31	2 469	74	21	2 395	217
Weirton city (pt.), WV	6 212	1 799	1 799	510	4 413	1 650	605	2 763	2 025
Wellsburg city, WV	2 193	291	291	163	1 902	1 774	5	128	71
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	3 485	473	473	80	3 012	2 871	50	141	100
Worked outside MSA of residence	8 113	4 102	4 102	576	4 011	1 453	141	2 558	903
Wheeling city, WV	1 205	605	605	47	600	508	13	92	77
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	302	69	69	5	233	198	—	35	10
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	137	58	58	17	79	70	7	9	9
Martins Ferry city, OH	325	313	313	14	12	12	5	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	820	727	727	22	93	72	—	21	21
Harrison County, OH	332	326	326	39	6	—	—	6	6
Beaver County, PA PMSA	491	86	86	—	405	13	—	392	31
Washington County, PA	345	53	53	6	292	105	14	187	108
Allegheny County, PA	1 398	362	362	154	1 036	251	80	785	494
East Liverpool city, OH	584	168	168	24	416	—	—	416	4
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	572	218	218	16	354	15	4	339	19
Worked elsewhere	1 602	1 117	1 117	232	485	209	18	276	124

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 771	4 468	2 535	1 509	2 515	6 627	443	2 757	922	3 603
Native	2 682	4 337	2 406	1 474	2 381	6 559	434	2 668	917	3 527
Foreign born	89	131	129	35	134	68	9	89	5	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	10	18	19	13	14	7	20	10	18	28
Persons 5 years and over	2 647	4 228	2 422	1 409	2 421	6 248	436	2 633	857	3 292
In linguistically isolated households	10	18	25	13	14	21	20	10	23	34
Speak a language other than English	186	260	283	64	223	188	31	172	64	319
Oa not speak English "very well"	42	44	97	13	61	92	20	42	28	61
Speak Spanish	42	13	24	13	46	59	5	42	—	63
Oa not speak English "very well"	14	—	3	6	6	53	5	14	—	4
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	6	—	21	5	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	22	—	5	—	9	—	17	—	16
Oa not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 060	1 005	515	360	538	1 537	77	1 060	169	1 035
Preprimary school	9	85	48	29	27	80	12	9	5	98
Public school	9	47	22	29	9	73	12	9	5	45
Elementary or high school	300	648	307	257	370	1 159	49	300	151	651
Public school	300	434	165	252	194	1 038	49	300	132	564
College	751	272	160	74	141	298	16	751	13	286
Public college	42	145	84	68	94	233	11	42	13	108
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 515	3 313	1 988	950	1 848	4 517	328	1 501	633	2 242
Less than 9th grade	304	310	281	87	97	320	65	304	177	196
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	449	440	227	252	243	972	98	449	158	376
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	451	1 367	692	412	666	2 131	123	443	202	835
Some college, no degree	143	456	361	152	343	519	27	137	81	316
Associate degree	17	172	119	20	107	248	8	17	8	169
Bachelor's degree	124	405	174	20	283	212	7	124	—	266
Graduate or professional degree	27	163	134	7	109	115	—	27	7	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.3	77.4	74.4	64.3	81.6	71.4	50.3	49.8	47.1	74.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.0	17.1	15.5	2.8	21.2	7.2	2.1	10.1	1.1	15.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	156	244	89	610	55	251	412	156	851	290
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 040	1 234	1 237	1 662	1 087	1 370	2 417	2 040	1 188	1 337
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 608	1 783	1 885	2 177	2 253	1 963	4 286	1 608	1 537	2 379
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 647	4 228	2 422	1 409	2 421	6 248	436	2 633	857	3 292
Same house	918	2 765	1 747	908	1 635	4 256	117	904	484	1 716
Different house in United States	1 705	1 447	669	494	780	1 983	319	1 705	373	1 526
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	658	692	340	281	360	381	178	658	267	865
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	198	281	209	107	215	1 069	41	198	10	234
Different MSA/PMSA	762	383	66	63	142	400	94	762	84	340
Not in an MSA/PMSA	87	91	54	43	63	133	6	87	12	87
Abroad	24	16	6	7	6	9	—	24	—	50
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 771	4 468	2 535	1 408	2 166	4 870	443	2 757	922	3 603
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	572	3 803	1 997	1 137	1 375	3 650	126	558	490	2 709
Rural population	—	—	—	101	349	1 757	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	21	169	1 036	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	621	1 736	919	476	925	2 650	88	621	184	1 286
Car, truck, or van	226	1 607	872	451	897	2 582	52	226	135	1 134
Drive alone	206	1 508	779	331	791	2 249	40	206	108	908
Carpooled	20	99	93	120	106	333	12	20	27	226
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	24	14	—	—	9	—	6	7	17
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	15	14	—	—	9	—	6	—	17
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	365	93	23	18	4	35	36	365	23	95
Other means	8	5	—	7	6	17	—	8	19	23
Worked at home	16	7	10	—	18	7	—	16	—	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.16	1.07	1.07	1.18	1.05	1.11	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.2	14.0	15.1	23.4	16.0	21.4	10.1	9.2	13.6	15.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	29	113	70	26	25	184	4	29	11	88
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	29	313	217	90	186	620	22	29	50	236
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	129	416	230	75	280	666	11	129	39	263
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	156	380	176	72	215	334	21	156	36	249
All other times	262	507	216	206	201	839	30	262	48	433
Worked in MSA of residence	612	1 620	882	397	826	2 465	88	612	166	1 142
Steubenville city, OH	447	1 132	611	240	521	939	74	447	118	748
Mingo Junction city, OH	—	85	36	18	41	226	—	—	4	38
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	36	176	77	75	160	700	14	36	24	94
Weirton city (pt.), WV	24	71	40	11	29	250	—	24	—	100
Chester city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	8	—	—	—	7	15	—	8	—	4
Weirton city (pt.), WV	30	126	69	46	42	231	—	30	13	104
Wellsburg city, WV	63	22	21	—	16	23	—	63	—	33
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	4	8	28	7	10	81	—	4	7	21
Worked outside MSA of residence	9	116	37	79	99	185	—	9	18	144
Wheeling city, WV	—	—	—	—	9	37	—	—	—	27
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	10
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
Harrison County, OH	—	—	—	—	20	24	—	—	—	12
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny County, PA	—	37	32	20	9	41	—	—	—	6
East Liverpool city, OH	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	9	55	—	31	56	75	—	9	18	45

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 468	2 535	2 234	1 620	1 340	2 166	37	14	—	—
Native	4 337	2 406	2 092	1 588	1 312	2 032	37	14	—	—
Foreign born	131	129	142	32	28	134	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	18	19	37	12	13	14	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 228	2 422	2 100	1 459	1 250	2 081	37	14	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	18	25	56	12	13	14	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	260	283	267	37	57	216	—	14	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	44	97	128	23	13	61	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	13	24	25	—	6	46	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	3	7	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	22	—	45	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 005	515	499	435	306	422	18	—	—	—
Preprimary school	85	48	64	34	29	27	—	—	—	—
Public school	47	22	58	34	29	9	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	648	307	301	337	210	266	18	—	—	—
Public school	434	165	235	330	205	90	18	—	—	—
College	272	160	134	64	67	129	—	—	—	—
Public college	145	84	90	57	61	82	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 313	1 988	1 546	979	870	1 657	19	14	—	—
Less than 9th grade	310	281	190	189	87	97	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	440	227	277	283	236	210	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 367	692	537	327	375	591	10	8	—	—
Some college, no degree	456	361	274	124	125	316	9	6	—	—
Associate degree	172	119	71	34	20	76	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	405	174	128	15	20	258	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	163	134	69	7	7	109	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.4	74.4	69.8	51.8	62.9	81.5	100.0	100.0	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.1	15.5	12.7	2.2	3.1	22.1	—	—	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	244	89	392	962	688	63	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 234	1 237	1 762	1 798	1 703	933	2 000	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 783	1 885	1 750	2 304	2 000	2 223	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 228	2 422	2 100	1 459	1 250	2 081	37	14	—	—
Same house	2 765	1 747	1 369	923	808	1 409	37	14	—	—
Different house in United States	1 447	669	714	524	442	666	—	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	692	340	387	376	249	319	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	281	209	141	36	94	160	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	383	66	166	105	56	124	—	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	91	54	20	7	43	63	—	—	—	—
Abroad	16	6	17	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 468	2 535	2 234	1 620	1 340	2 166	37	14	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 803	1 997	1 701	1 017	1 069	1 375	37	14	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 736	919	723	343	407	812	9	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 607	872	639	302	382	784	9	—	—	—
Drove alone	1 508	779	538	244	271	693	9	—	—	—
Carpooled	99	93	101	58	111	91	—	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	93	23	40	41	18	4	—	—	—	—
Other means	5	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	7	10	20	—	7	18	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.06	1.00	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	15.1	16.1	18.5	24.3	16.4	15.0	—	—	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	113	70	42	16	26	25	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	313	217	142	53	65	154	9	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	416	230	209	91	65	240	—	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	380	176	90	44	66	199	—	—	—	—
All other times	507	216	220	139	178	176	—	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 620	882	654	329	328	722	9	—	—	—
Steubenville city, OH	1 132	611	445	233	205	470	—	—	—	—
Mingo Junction city, OH	85	36	6	—	18	30	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	176	77	66	59	59	128	9	—	—	—
Weirton city (pt.), WV	71	40	48	14	—	29	—	—	—	—
Chester city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	—	—	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Weirton city (pt.), WV	126	69	64	23	39	42	—	—	—	—
Wellsburg city, WV	22	21	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	8	28	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	116	37	69	14	79	90	—	—	—	—
Wheeling city, WV	—	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Harrison County, OH	—	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	—	—
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allegheny County, PA	37	32	22	7	20	—	—	—	—	—
East Liverpool city, OH	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	55	—	18	—	31	56	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	169	349	1 871	3 294	2 532	3 112	9 672	6 225	4 102	6 590
Native	162	349	1 866	3 262	2 521	3 101	9 624	6 185	4 038	6 522
Foreign born	7	—	5	32	11	11	48	40	64	68
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	3	—	6	18	8	12	7
Persons 5 years and over	159	340	1 801	3 082	2 367	2 933	9 061	5 862	3 906	6 211
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	5	—	6	18	35	23	21
Speak a language other than English	7	7	67	70	72	71	268	141	129	188
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	9	36	14	26	100	67	43	92
Speak Spanish	7	—	25	42	16	21	77	13	27	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	23	10	11	29	7	—	53
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	4	7	—	—	9	—	—	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	54	116	528	788	548	758	2 306	1 617	951	1 519
Preprimary school	—	—	1	56	35	46	158	99	59	80
Public school	—	—	1	46	23	40	107	66	23	73
Elementary or high school	47	104	453	642	448	594	1 744	1 275	614	1 141
Public school	47	104	436	642	424	524	1 550	1 238	537	1 020
College	7	12	74	90	65	118	404	243	278	298
Public college	7	12	66	59	54	99	319	206	181	233
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	80	191	1 183	2 207	1 682	2 072	6 403	4 074	2 869	4 498
Less than 9th grade	—	—	201	261	146	161	464	265	284	320
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16	33	266	483	329	296	908	692	311	972
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37	75	518	1 025	908	1 009	3 308	2 016	1 304	2 121
Some college, no degree	27	27	104	180	166	338	761	540	495	510
Associate degree	—	31	37	100	53	123	380	250	137	248
Bachelor's degree	—	25	27	115	47	109	402	180	247	212
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	30	43	33	36	180	131	91	115
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.0	82.7	60.5	66.3	71.8	77.9	78.6	76.5	79.3	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	13.1	4.8	7.2	4.8	7.0	9.1	7.6	11.8	7.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	236	350	453	156	354	175	365	251
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 286	1 724	1 741	1 710	1 429	1 413	1 431	1 646	1 184	1 357
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 000	2 382	2 190	1 681	2 048	1 828	2 025	1 953	1 918	1 963
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	159	340	1 801	3 082	2 367	2 933	9 061	5 862	3 906	6 211
Some house	100	226	1 363	2 367	1 406	1 908	6 452	4 483	2 758	4 219
Different house in United States	52	114	438	715	961	1 025	2 609	1 379	1 132	1 983
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	32	41	21	10	83	100	362	147	352	381
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	55	307	520	616	724	1 679	958	524	1 069
Different MSA/PMSA	7	18	51	96	125	70	317	97	103	400
Not in MSA/PMSA	—	—	59	89	137	131	251	177	153	133
Abroad	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	68	—	—	—	2 499	3 112	1 960	—	4 102	4 833
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	68	—	—	—	1 889	2 670	1 601	—	3 124	3 613
Rural population	101	349	1 871	3 294	33	—	7 712	6 225	—	1 757
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	21	169	792	1 707	33	—	3 936	2 779	—	1 036
On farms	—	—	126	154	—	—	70	165	—	23
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	69	113	592	984	917	1 258	3 979	2 448	1 814	2 641
Car, truck, or van	69	113	575	905	730	1 148	3 841	2 290	1 768	2 573
Drove alone	60	98	501	766	672	1 022	3 441	2 081	1 632	2 240
Carpooled	9	15	74	139	58	126	400	209	136	333
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	6	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	6	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	17	55	176	99	33	89	20	35
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	11	38	5	6	17
Worked at home	—	—	—	24	5	—	57	64	14	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	13.1	25.6	30.0	15.2	15.4	22.8	26.8	18.9	21.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	91	149	45	75	278	279	141	184
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25	32	138	228	188	271	984	568	397	611
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	40	144	201	176	242	1 047	526	340	666
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6	16	33	106	176	198	490	264	313	334
All other times	28	25	186	276	327	472	1 123	747	609	839
Worked in MSA of residence	69	104	360	696	825	1 202	3 717	2 227	1 717	2 456
Steubenville city, OH	35	51	19	124	164	345	1 289	706	780	939
Mingo Junction city, OH	—	11	6	26	24	34	152	119	90	226
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	16	32	277	494	526	643	1 517	954	581	691
Weirton city (pt.), WV	11	—	7	15	19	69	272	171	129	250
Chester city, WV	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	—	—	24	—	—	6	11	8	—	15
Weirton city (pt.), WV	7	—	26	34	75	88	366	181	76	231
Wellsburg city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	14	23	23
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	—	10	—	3	12	12	78	74	38	81
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	9	232	288	92	56	262	221	97	185
Wheeling city, WV	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	12	—	37
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—
Harrison County, OH	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	70	7	24
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	12	1	8	—	6	37	4	6	—
Washington County, PA	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
Allegheny County, PA	—	9	—	—	20	—	57	7	23	41
East Liverpool city, OH	—	—	48	27	22	6	26	—	15	—
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	—	—	117	21	12	5	17	8	6	8
Worked elsewhere	—	—	44	205	30	26	117	110	25	75

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 303	4 171	2 336	4 230	2 438	2 765	1 121	6 139
Native	4 228	4 152	2 315	4 188	2 433	2 710	1 089	6 077
Foreign born	75	19	21	42	5	55	32	62
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	11	2	18	6	6	23	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	4 084	3 976	2 206	4 018	2 278	2 636	1 039	5 778
In linguistically isolated households	17	2	23	10	6	30	—	22
Speak a language other than English	203	123	126	163	53	211	62	194
Oa not speak English "very well"	24	29	51	36	14	74	7	72
Speak Spanish	19	58	33	33	26	35	9	34
Oa not speak English "very well"	19	20	19	8	8	19	—	7
Linguistically isolated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Oa not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	959	1 006	490	963	469	567	270	1 584
Preprimary school	30	34	37	54	43	31	32	105
Public school	12	20	29	47	35	15	26	60
Elementary or high school	697	833	395	771	381	428	173	1 153
Public school	510	824	363	682	367	367	154	1 020
College	232	139	58	138	45	108	65	326
Public college	198	109	54	122	45	98	44	267
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 986	2 810	1 595	2 948	1 600	2 006	732	3 979
Less than 9th grade	318	306	207	400	263	274	21	409
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	449	621	284	434	344	310	72	412
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 535	1 389	739	1 501	726	931	319	1 739
Some college, no degree	338	250	197	304	154	235	165	755
Associate degree	181	126	69	132	82	70	37	220
Bachelor's degree	133	79	58	110	16	116	78	263
Graduate or professional degree	32	39	41	67	15	70	40	181
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.3	67.0	69.2	71.7	62.1	70.9	87.3	79.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	4.2	6.2	6.0	1.9	9.3	16.1	11.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	142	293	324	224	225	271	352	262
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	865	1 425	1 420	1 549	1 659	1 328	1 791	1 410
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 921	2 131	2 115	1 991	2 000	1 836	2 152	1 987
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 084	3 976	2 206	4 018	2 278	2 636	1 039	5 778
Same house	3 081	2 840	1 742	3 175	1 932	1 826	739	4 174
Different house in United States	1 003	1 124	464	843	346	810	300	1 604
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	169	106	24	12	26	9	168	171
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	679	825	327	436	164	508	67	1 251
Different MSA/PMSA	110	118	90	287	141	238	65	173
Not in an MSA/PMSA	45	75	23	108	15	55	—	9
Abroad	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 303	1 891	—	—	—	—	1 121	3 221
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 476	1 580	—	—	—	—	797	2 548
Rural population	—	2 280	2 336	4 230	2 438	2 765	—	2 918
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 139	1 221	2 641	1 380	2 109	—	1 669
On farms	—	12	45	77	60	7	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 659	1 327	817	1 398	861	959	480	2 656
Car, truck, or van	1 523	1 262	753	1 283	822	841	428	2 494
Drive alone	1 316	1 117	660	1 097	725	744	403	2 273
Carpooled	207	145	93	186	97	97	25	221
Public transportation (including taxicab)	22	—	—	2	—	22	—	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	—	—	2	—	22	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	89	54	42	62	13	82	17	84
Other means	7	3	5	10	8	5	—	36
Worked at home	18	8	17	41	18	9	35	31
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	21.1	27.2	26.7	23.6	19.3	18.0	18.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	90	125	66	113	136	59	30	282
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	449	373	232	313	204	226	115	490
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	380	266	162	356	203	239	128	665
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	202	137	126	195	106	132	69	293
All other times	520	418	214	380	194	294	103	895
Worked in MSA of residence	1 519	1 171	630	685	443	489	413	2 377
Steubenville city, OH	631	432	150	76	69	44	43	331
Mingo Junction city, OH	419	115	50	26	20	18	8	54
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	266	446	393	551	318	401	6	61
Weirton city (pt.), WV	94	56	15	4	6	11	132	568
Chester city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	11
Weirton city (pt.), WV	50	94	18	17	24	2	213	529
Wellsburg city, WV	23	4	—	—	—	4	—	162
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	36	20	4	10	6	9	6	661
Worked outside MSA of residence	140	156	187	713	418	470	67	279
Wheeling city, WV	50	39	14	147	89	159	—	38
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	7	2	—	22	12	18	—	20
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	—	7	2	17	—	15	—	—
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	14	37	104	46	93	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	6	29	17	293	199	144	—	8
Harrison County, OH	14	1	59	67	12	5	—	—
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County, PA	8	—	7	3	—	5	7	38
Allegheny County, PA	—	17	11	2	13	5	54	72
East Liverpool city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Worked elsewhere	49	35	40	56	47	26	6	92

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 357	1 459	1 121	66	—	6 073	4 007	2 858	3 385
Native	1 338	1 407	1 089	66	—	6 011	3 895	2 858	3 333
Foreign born	19	52	32	—	—	62	112	—	52
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	11	—	—	—	11	17	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	1 305	1 407	1 039	66	—	5 712	3 842	2 698	3 237
In linguistically isolated households	—	17	—	—	—	22	28	—	18
Speak a language other than English	99	55	62	—	—	194	375	49	133
Do not speak English "very well"	12	17	7	—	—	72	93	14	28
Speak Spanish	7	—	9	—	—	34	25	13	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	301	186	270	28	—	1 556	898	769	737
Preprimary school	33	4	32	—	—	105	29	26	28
Public school	33	4	26	—	—	60	18	17	22
Elementary or high school	219	144	173	28	—	1 125	657	581	535
Public school	192	137	154	28	—	992	608	567	508
College	49	38	65	—	—	326	212	162	174
Public college	43	24	44	—	—	267	166	139	137
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 035	1 143	732	38	—	3 941	2 800	1 830	2 498
Less than 9th grade	46	255	21	—	—	409	380	306	380
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	93	276	72	—	—	412	566	345	387
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	375	383	319	17	—	1 722	1 040	827	982
Some college, no degree	231	122	165	11	—	744	446	201	268
Associate degree	74	55	37	—	—	220	106	35	79
Bachelor's degree	144	35	78	10	—	253	126	89	230
Graduate or professional degree	72	17	40	—	—	181	136	27	172
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	53.5	87.3	100.0	—	79.2	66.2	64.4	69.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.9	4.5	16.1	26.3	—	11.0	9.4	6.3	16.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	200	250	352	—	—	267	332	104	238
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 566	1 433	1 791	—	—	1 410	1 340	1 613	1 009
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 505	1 561	2 152	4 000	—	1 949	2 457	2 236	1 847
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 305	1 407	1 039	66	—	5 712	3 842	2 698	3 237
Same house	1 036	886	739	66	—	4 108	2 576	2 102	2 146
Different house in United States	269	521	300	—	—	1 604	1 262	596	1 084
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	161	283	168	—	—	171	71	7	41
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	55	149	67	—	—	1 251	856	442	767
Different MSA/PMSA	41	70	65	—	—	173	192	130	212
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	12	19	—	—	—	9	143	17	64
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 357	1 459	1 121	66	—	3 155	4 007	63	3 385
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 223	983	797	49	—	2 499	2 921	45	2 430
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	2 918	—	2 795	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	1 669	—	1 427	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	492	518	480	18	—	2 638	1 601	1 068	1 314
Car, truck, or van	459	404	428	18	—	2 476	1 462	1 018	1 024
Drive alone	425	325	403	18	—	2 255	1 333	850	934
Carpooled	34	79	25	—	—	221	129	168	90
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	28	—	—	—	11	—	9	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	21	—	—	—	11	—	9	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	7	78	17	—	—	84	91	35	266
Other means	5	—	—	—	—	36	4	6	6
Worked at home	14	8	35	—	—	31	44	—	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.12	1.03	1.00	—	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	18.0	5.0	—	18.0	17.9	20.3	15.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	31	61	30	—	—	282	105	70	98
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	133	96	115	—	—	490	407	263	233
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	100	56	128	8	—	657	325	197	323
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	62	57	69	10	—	283	251	208	285
All other times	152	240	103	—	—	895	469	330	357
Worked in MSA of residence	470	466	413	18	—	2 359	1 468	940	1 168
Steubenville city, OH	63	77	43	—	—	331	217	28	80
Mingo Junction city, OH	—	—	8	—	—	54	20	22	14
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	23	15	6	—	—	61	101	35	43
Weirton city (pt.), WV	170	136	132	8	—	560	173	94	54
Chester city, WV	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	14	7	—	—	—	11	22	—	4
Weirton city (pt.), WV	172	210	213	10	—	519	157	100	92
Wellsburg city, WV	—	5	—	—	—	162	148	308	672
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	28	16	6	—	—	661	630	353	209
Worked outside MSA of residence	22	52	67	—	—	279	133	128	146
Wheeling city, WV	7	6	—	—	—	38	27	52	45
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	15	10
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	15	6
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	8	30	—	14
Harrison County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Washington County, PA	—	7	—	—	—	38	8	19	5
Allegheny County, PA	11	15	54	—	—	72	43	—	34
East Liverpool city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	4	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	12	6	—	—	92	19	14	32

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Con.		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Hancock County, WV	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 686	2 980	2 017	1 866	2 017	29	1 464	2 736
Native	3 635	2 945	1 919	1 845	1 919	29	1 431	2 663
Foreign born	51	35	98	21	98	—	33	73
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	25	—	25	—	12	14
Persons 5 years and over	3 521	2 843	1 906	1 757	1 906	29	1 377	2 588
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	30	—	30	—	30	24
Speak a language other than English	130	71	201	59	201	5	103	245
Do not speak English "very well"	48	25	74	7	74	—	60	59
Speak Spanish	33	13	39	4	39	—	7	48
Do not speak English "very well"	12	7	21	—	21	—	7	19
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 493	729	430	389	430	—	300	635
Preprimary school	46	12	30	20	30	—	27	63
Public school	34	12	30	20	30	—	11	41
Elementary or high school	517	590	300	278	300	—	186	433
Public school	455	557	295	272	295	—	164	388
College	930	127	100	91	100	—	87	139
Public college	236	95	92	85	92	—	66	93
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 007	1 980	1 349	1 333	1 349	29	1 014	1 953
Less than 9th grade	147	354	328	32	328	—	77	193
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	312	361	254	87	254	8	192	352
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	744	923	569	541	569	21	542	955
Some college, no degree	229	161	109	229	109	—	112	259
Associate degree	127	38	33	141	33	—	44	102
Bachelor's degree	207	43	34	151	34	—	21	81
Graduate or professional degree	241	100	22	152	22	—	26	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.1	63.9	56.9	91.1	56.9	72.4	73.5	72.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.3	7.2	4.2	22.7	4.2	—	4.6	4.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	80	360	461	211	461	—	312	213
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 402	1 558	1 838	1 132	1 838	1 000	1 566	1 210
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 446	2 098	1 647	1 654	1 647	—	1 037	1 801
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 521	2 843	1 906	1 757	1 906	29	1 377	2 588
Some house	2 245	2 203	1 008	1 414	1 008	29	1 008	1 869
Different house in United States	1 233	630	898	343	898	—	369	719
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	21	11	645	263	645	—	213	401
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	525	362	87	56	87	—	86	171
Different MSA/PMSEA	535	182	94	7	94	—	38	76
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	152	75	72	17	72	—	32	71
Abroad	43	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	2 017	1 866	2 017	29	1 464	2 736
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 219	1 731	1 219	29	1 298	2 312
Rural population	3 686	2 980	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 672	1 771	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	42	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 493	1 084	736	838	736	16	588	1 085
Car, truck, or van	1 163	1 015	553	797	553	8	528	1 028
Drove alone	1 037	781	501	668	501	—	494	946
Carpooled	126	234	52	129	52	8	34	82
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	15	6	15	8	16	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	15	—	15	8	16	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	301	59	157	12	157	—	32	36
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7
Worked at home	29	10	11	23	11	—	—	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.14	1.08	1.09	1.08	2.00	1.04	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	22.7	16.4	16.6	16.4	20.0	15.9	15.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	81	74	65	33	65	—	59	109
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	266	281	147	133	147	16	99	234
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	308	250	182	282	182	—	133	222
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	219	128	106	176	106	—	116	217
All other times	590	341	225	191	225	—	181	297
Worked in MSA of residence	1 262	689	677	721	677	16	525	1 012
Steubenville city, OH	12	17	61	76	61	—	31	69
Mingo Junction city, OH	6	8	5	—	5	—	—	9
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	60	29	25	24	25	—	6	—
Weirton city (pt.), WV	134	45	415	388	415	—	291	538
Chester city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	7	9	6	19	6	—	26	44
Weirton city (pt.), WV	107	70	139	188	139	16	164	301
Wellsburg city, WV	281	198	15	—	15	—	7	31
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	655	313	11	26	11	—	—	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	231	395	59	117	59	—	63	73
Wheeling city, WV	92	241	18	13	18	—	12	—
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	8	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	8	12	—	—	—	—	15	6
Harrison County, OH	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Beaver County, PA PMSA	—	—	3	14	3	—	7	—
Washington County, PA	21	—	6	7	6	—	8	14
Allegheny County, PA	7	15	20	53	20	—	21	46
East Liverpool city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Columbiana County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Worked elsewhere	27	7	6	30	6	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 809	2 801	2 399	—	6 548	2 905	6 296	1 363
Native	4 627	2 670	2 285	—	6 520	2 880	6 227	1 348
Foreign born	182	131	114	—	28	25	69	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	41	34	31	—	10	6	22	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 591	2 668	2 278	—	6 221	2 736	5 950	1 296
In linguistically isolated households	57	56	31	—	31	6	43	—
Speak a language other than English	538	307	296	—	161	80	277	21
Do not speak English "very well"	178	101	144	—	69	9	84	13
Speak Spanish	16	32	23	—	85	45	77	12
Do not speak English "very well"	5	17	16	—	27	3	26	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	9	34	—	—	—	—	1
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 016	610	546	—	1 673	645	1 688	288
Preprimary school	68	40	42	—	69	50	132	13
Public school	22	34	21	—	34	32	68	6
Elementary or high school	701	376	302	—	1 404	530	1 139	229
Public school	600	314	252	—	1 404	522	1 090	225
College	247	194	202	—	200	65	417	46
Public college	171	142	168	—	172	48	343	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 524	2 065	1 710	—	4 221	2 027	4 064	929
Less than 9th grade	438	317	308	—	482	328	425	144
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	329	257	217	—	807	306	586	181
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 325	879	615	—	2 058	864	1 913	406
Some college, no degree	640	304	272	—	421	290	610	111
Associate degree	225	151	108	—	248	61	227	29
Bachelor's degree	378	104	129	—	121	128	189	28
Graduate or professional degree	189	53	61	—	84	50	114	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	72.2	69.3	—	69.5	68.7	75.1	65.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	7.6	11.1	—	4.9	8.8	7.5	6.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	140	228	28	—	274	186	218	278
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 037	765	1 112	—	1 495	1 277	1 656	1 650
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 647	1 648	1 914	—	2 221	2 222	1 973	1 744
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 591	2 668	2 278	—	6 221	2 736	5 950	1 296
Some house	3 278	1 935	1 467	—	4 496	1 753	4 309	893
Different house in United States	1 299	733	806	—	1 716	983	1 621	395
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	748	529	460	—	38	5	405	40
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	215	106	70	—	1 084	572	838	296
Different MSA/PMSA	300	74	167	—	347	150	187	31
Not in on MSA/PMSA	36	24	109	—	247	256	191	28
Abroad	14	—	5	—	9	—	20	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 809	2 801	2 399	—	—	2 905	453	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 735	2 244	1 713	—	—	2 300	350	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	6 548	—	5 843	1 363
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	4 101	—	3 004	1 051
On farms	—	—	—	—	78	—	83	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 900	1 115	983	—	2 745	1 018	2 605	468
Car, truck, or van	1 811	1 075	920	—	2 513	925	2 425	404
Drove alone	1 613	922	752	—	2 102	762	2 190	346
Carpooled	198	153	168	—	411	163	235	58
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	17	—	—	5	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	11	—	—	5	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	32	20	21	—	208	76	39	46
Other means	24	13	6	—	—	6	38	7
Worked at home	33	7	19	—	24	6	103	11
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	1.10	—	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	17.3	13.7	—	17.8	18.4	20.9	15.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	133	87	79	—	470	165	369	51
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	329	285	229	—	564	196	581	66
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	572	272	261	—	459	213	446	100
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	326	167	97	—	359	192	230	58
All other times	507	297	298	—	869	246	876	182
Worked in MSA of residence	1 590	957	860	—	1 998	609	2 156	418
Steubenville city, OH	65	52	48	—	19	5	82	19
Mingo Junction city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	4
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	28	25	—	—	47	9	79	11
Weirton city (pt.), WV	851	483	450	—	289	31	867	95
Chester city, WV	5	—	—	—	235	240	94	15
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	58	42	22	—	1 245	300	422	211
Weirton city (pt.), WV	562	341	314	—	127	10	550	51
Wellsburg city, WV	—	—	18	—	36	—	17	4
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	21	14	8	—	—	—	33	8
Worked outside MSA of residence	310	158	123	—	747	409	449	50
Wheeling city, WV	19	15	—	—	—	—	15	—
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	6	4	—	—	15	—	8	2
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martins Ferry city, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver County, PA PMSA	7	—	—	—	174	105	76	6
Washington County, PA	19	15	39	—	—	—	79	—
Allegheny County, PA	205	87	62	—	84	46	144	17
East Liverpool city, OH	4	—	—	—	225	109	71	7
Remainder of Calumet County, OH	7	—	5	—	191	106	17	6
Worked elsewhere	34	37	17	—	58	43	39	12

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville—Weirton, OH—WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)		Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)		Total	Steubenville city			Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	113 750	63 788	63 788	17 949	49 962	21 681	3 321	28 281	14 927	
In labor force	60 076	32 853	32 853	8 305	27 223	11 697	1 682	15 526	7 920	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.8	51.5	51.5	46.3	54.5	54.0	50.6	54.9	53.1	
Civilian labor force	59 945	32 788	32 788	8 295	27 157	11 671	1 676	15 486	7 883	
Employed	54 810	29 528	29 528	7 335	25 282	10 858	1 522	14 424	7 394	
Unemployed	5 135	3 260	3 260	960	1 875	813	154	1 062	489	
Percent of civilian labor force	8.6	9.9	9.9	11.6	6.9	7.0	9.2	6.9	6.2	
Not in labor force	53 674	30 935	30 935	9 644	22 739	9 984	1 639	12 755	7 007	
Institutionalized persons	1 325	778	778	574	547	280	2	165	77	
Enrolled in school	7 645	4 169	4 169	1 455	3 476	1 724	141	2 767	948	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	21 042	12 258	12 258	4 043	8 784	3 824	882	4 960	3 033	
Females 16 years and over	60 616	34 131	34 131	10 025	26 485	11 580	1 844	14 905	7 987	
In labor force	24 810	13 533	13 533	3 719	11 277	4 937	691	6 340	3 349	
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.9	39.7	39.7	37.1	42.6	42.6	37.5	42.5	41.9	
Civilian labor force	24 805	13 533	13 533	3 719	11 272	4 937	691	6 335	3 344	
Employed	22 767	12 272	12 272	3 305	10 495	4 601	640	5 894	3 092	
Unemployed	2 038	1 261	1 261	414	777	336	51	441	252	
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	9.3	9.3	11.1	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.0	7.5	
With own children under 6 years	6 823	3 908	3 908	1 137	2 915	1 236	206	1 679	915	
In labor force	3 098	1 634	1 634	510	1 464	674	142	790	446	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 097	6 164	6 164	1 372	4 933	2 071	305	2 862	1 210	
In labor force	6 595	3 542	3 542	768	3 053	1 283	193	1 770	765	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 261	5 411	5 411	1 560	3 850	1 539	224	2 311	1 161	
All parents present in household in labor force	3 957	2 063	2 063	605	1 894	825	159	1 069	537	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	22 939	13 040	13 040	2 972	9 899	4 343	549	5 556	2 445	
All parents present in household in labor force	12 204	6 613	6 613	1 496	5 591	2 376	292	3 215	1 530	
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 763	4 824	4 824	1 315	3 939	1 801	192	2 138	972	
Nat enrolled in school	1 548	859	859	184	689	298	39	391	148	
Unemployed or not in labor force	836	517	517	148	319	112	5	207	91	
Nat high school graduate	484	310	310	78	174	61	5	113	36	
Employed	111	49	49	6	62	14	5	48	5	
Unemployed	113	82	82	35	31	19	—	12	—	
Nat in labor force	260	179	179	37	81	28	—	53	31	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 810	29 528	29 528	7 335	25 282	10 858	1 522	14 424	7 394	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 947	2 238	2 238	817	1 709	783	117	926	513	
Professional specialty occupations	6 139	3 105	3 105	1 017	3 034	1 509	172	1 525	865	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 451	789	789	207	662	281	35	381	156	
Sales occupations	5 327	2 814	2 814	747	2 513	983	205	1 530	856	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 602	4 167	4 167	1 111	3 435	1 477	231	1 958	1 309	
Private household occupations	207	127	127	39	80	61	—	19	—	
Protective service occupations	692	379	379	125	313	128	13	185	82	
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 229	3 833	3 833	1 089	3 396	1 533	171	1 863	891	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	652	404	404	68	248	66	8	182	17	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 441	4 865	4 865	869	3 576	1 556	215	2 020	1 025	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 678	2 714	2 714	548	2 964	1 147	150	1 817	758	
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 864	2 093	2 093	298	1 771	726	111	1 045	437	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 581	2 000	2 000	400	1 581	608	94	973	485	
Construction	2 771	1 745	1 745	257	1 026	443	50	583	249	
Manufacturing	15 966	7 370	7 370	1 568	8 596	3 480	525	5 116	2 672	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 156	2 539	2 539	430	1 617	709	108	908	391	
Wholesale and retail trade	11 524	6 644	6 644	1 482	4 880	2 076	329	2 804	1 575	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 017	1 137	1 137	321	880	400	97	480	292	
Business and repair services	1 412	767	767	206	645	248	32	397	190	
Professional and related services	12 311	6 669	6 669	2 383	5 642	2 713	302	2 929	1 604	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 810	29 528	29 528	7 335	25 282	10 858	1 522	14 424	7 394	
Private wage and salary workers	46 434	24 831	24 831	6 005	21 603	9 285	1 304	12 318	6 323	
Government workers	5 577	3 087	3 087	949	2 490	1 094	112	1 396	733	
Local government workers	3 323	1 979	1 979	673	1 344	573	64	771	370	
Self-employed workers	2 591	1 492	1 492	375	1 099	444	101	655	302	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 677	35 034	35 034	8 919	29 643	13 081	1 824	16 562	8 550	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 443	25 789	25 789	6 249	22 654	9 855	1 365	12 799	6 617	
50 to 52 weeks	34 278	18 368	18 368	4 369	15 910	6 736	1 015	9 174	4 900	
40 to 49 weeks	5 066	2 436	2 436	574	2 630	1 095	134	1 535	809	
27 to 39 weeks	3 051	1 778	1 778	419	1 273	502	58	771	338	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 945	4 513	4 513	1 229	3 432	1 539	266	1 893	910	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	89 458	49 707	49 707	12 926	39 751	17 175	2 380	22 576	11 468	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 893	2 907	2 907	942	1 986	777	71	1 209	656	
With a mobility limitation	2 441	1 545	1 545	476	896	359	26	537	282	
In labor force	404	245	245	83	159	16	—	143	92	
With a self-care limitation	3 533	2 056	2 056	724	1 477	618	71	859	484	
With a work disability	9 171	5 513	5 513	1 679	3 658	1 497	251	2 161	1 064	
In labor force	2 898	1 657	1 657	473	1 241	459	78	782	432	
Prevented from working	5 270	3 286	3 286	1 048	1 984	858	130	1 126	492	
No work disability	80 287	44 194	44 194	11 247	36 093	15 678	2 129	20 415	10 404	
In labor force	55 595	30 306	30 306	7 508	25 289	10 916	1 561	14 373	7 300	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 836	13 238	13 238	4 439	9 598	4 200	933	5 398	3 257	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 361	3 135	3 135	971	2 226	1 063	246	1 163	699	
With a mobility limitation	3 939	2 400	2 400	736	1 539	720	166	819	428	
With a self-care limitation	3 223	1 824	1 824	616	1 399	696	161	703	485	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	8 433	5 299	5 299	1 914	3 134	1 243	238	1 891	1 061	
Mean family income (dollars)	16 058	14 968	14 968	14 116	17 901	18 404	27 640	17 570	19 563	
1 worker	13 645	7 497	7 497	1 672	6 148	2 567	397	3 581	1 908	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 286	28 291	28 291	29 913	32 719	31 050	35 936	33 914	37 261	
2 or more workers	18 571	9 948	9 948	2 230	8 623	3 813	534	4 810	2 419	
Mean family income (dollars)	45 126	45 279	45 279	53 715	44 949	44 069	51 149	45 647	48 891	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 376	3 654	2 188	1 144	2 087	5 240	380	2 362	807	2 679
In labor force	824	1 807	972	573	991	2 890	135	824	245	1 507
Percent of persons 16 years and over	34.7	49.5	44.4	50.1	47.5	55.2	35.5	34.9	30.4	56.3
Civilian labor force	824	1 803	972	573	991	2 890	135	824	245	1 501
Employed	633	1 770	945	485	943	2 688	94	633	184	1 357
Unemployed	191	33	27	88	48	202	41	191	61	144
Percent of civilian labor force	23.2	1.8	2.8	15.4	4.8	7.0	30.4	23.2	24.9	9.6
Not in labor force	1 552	1 851	1 216	571	1 096	2 350	245	1 538	562	1 172
Institutionalized persons	141	—	144	—	147	94	29	141	—	81
Enrolled in school	494	243	141	49	116	279	21	494	89	166
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	409	986	594	193	394	773	114	403	276	476
Females 16 years and over	1 437	2 004	1 225	603	1 114	2 787	167	1 429	465	1 524
In labor force	428	765	464	239	381	1 170	34	428	122	730
Percent of females 16 years and over	29.8	38.2	37.9	39.6	34.2	42.0	20.4	30.0	26.2	47.9
Civilian labor force	428	765	464	239	381	1 170	34	428	122	730
Employed	356	749	441	193	357	1 098	27	356	108	631
Unemployed	72	16	23	46	24	72	7	72	14	99
Percent of civilian labor force	16.8	2.1	5.0	19.2	6.3	6.2	20.6	16.8	11.5	13.6
With own children under 6 years	126	197	116	94	110	297	14	126	69	202
In labor force	24	106	67	39	70	125	7	24	36	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	107	292	115	118	159	627	8	107	32	302
In labor force	56	182	85	78	57	352	—	56	26	180
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	142	308	133	146	122	431	14	142	65	329
All parents present in household in labor force	22	121	67	58	66	173	7	22	37	123
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	287	604	229	245	386	1 149	44	287	65	640
All parents present in household in labor force	121	351	170	136	119	561	—	121	38	324
Persons 16 to 19 years	371	188	103	88	122	402	24	371	104	164
Not enrolled in school	29	9	12	42	26	93	19	29	13	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	5	7	30	26	65	19	29	13	4
Not high school graduate	18	—	7	25	10	44	14	18	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	18	—	—	10	—	13	—	18	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	9	10	26	14	—	—	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	633	1 770	945	485	943	2 688	94	633	184	1 357
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	237	93	19	204	169	—	65	10	150
Professional specialty occupations	45	283	218	39	176	267	—	45	7	176
Technicians and related support occupations	28	26	42	27	31	54	—	28	—	17
Sales occupations	29	176	122	35	95	254	7	29	15	153
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	145	309	129	71	103	377	6	145	24	180
Private household occupations	14	7	—	—	4	22	—	14	—	—
Protective service occupations	7	—	—	19	33	—	8	—	—	40
Service occupations, except protective and household	150	245	81	78	85	371	38	150	71	238
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	—	14	5	8	—	8	—	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	256	124	62	136	463	8	23	23	154
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	129	53	52	32	249	8	44	25	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	105	43	30	14	264	—	15	—	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	60	53	33	39	25	190	19	60	9	100
Construction	17	62	45	25	46	138	8	17	9	47
Manufacturing	75	405	220	131	131	820	19	75	35	307
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	17	137	35	7	64	143	6	17	6	84
Wholesale and retail trade	119	309	130	106	222	711	30	119	36	293
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	120	42	21	61	67	—	8	5	41
Business and repair services	27	34	11	45	14	69	—	27	—	56
Professional and related services	312	533	389	103	257	606	12	312	70	423
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	633	1 770	945	485	943	2 688	94	633	184	1 357
Private wage and salary workers	559	1 388	763	422	738	2 295	83	559	150	1 150
Government workers	44	289	135	56	96	266	11	44	27	148
Local government workers	31	206	86	49	62	178	11	31	18	110
Self-employed workers	24	93	47	7	109	104	—	24	7	59
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 096	1 936	1 127	584	1 083	3 074	186	1 096	199	1 557
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	593	1 459	827	427	803	2 216	115	593	113	1 109
50 to 52 weeks	207	1 256	582	224	616	1 654	59	207	58	777
40 to 49 weeks	31	91	145	25	67	196	12	31	7	114
27 to 39 weeks	67	20	38	83	48	122	6	67	20	95
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	163	287	152	79	142	427	27	163	39	219
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 797	2 559	1 368	935	1 493	4 308	221	1 789	518	2 074
With a mobility or self-care limitation	151	93	87	91	96	345	27	151	41	124
With a mobility limitation	81	44	49	54	21	171	20	81	31	59
In labor force	16	15	13	6	—	21	—	16	—	27
With a self-care limitation	108	63	61	70	80	234	15	108	19	105
With a work disability	274	223	111	172	130	417	87	274	118	189
In labor force	33	72	35	28	46	123	24	33	22	90
Prevented from working	174	145	68	137	79	252	58	174	78	83
No work disability	1 523	2 336	1 257	763	1 363	3 891	134	1 515	400	1 885
In labor force	762	1 653	901	529	901	2 702	95	762	210	1 369
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	438	1 091	676	209	447	838	130	432	289	518
With a mobility or self-care limitation	162	224	90	43	47	197	30	162	84	119
With a mobility limitation	116	181	63	30	32	179	25	116	73	104
With a self-care limitation	92	142	59	21	42	107	26	92	52	62
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	237	430	203	142	138	442	23	231	134	247
Mean family income (dollars)	10 468	18 945	19 912	9 396	19 163	15 423	6 935	10 423	12 498	12 963
1 worker	138	333	157	129	254	613	13	138	63	226
Mean family income (dollars)	16 313	35 251	35 274	22 379	42 618	28 776	22 142	16 313	9 333	27 525
2 or more workers	78	646	362	165	273	947	22	78	45	422
Mean family income (dollars)	25 692	57 949	57 759	37 413	103 928	45 320	22 729	25 692	23 002	37 318

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 654	2 188	1 794	1 199	1 032	1 835	19	14	—	—
In labor force	1 807	972	935	510	500	861	9	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.5	44.4	52.1	42.5	48.4	46.9	47.4	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 803	972	935	510	500	861	9	—	—	—
Employed	1 770	945	749	354	416	824	9	—	—	—
Unemployed	33	27	186	156	84	37	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	2.8	19.9	30.6	16.8	4.3	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 847	1 216	859	689	532	974	10	14	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	144	20	12	—	147	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	243	141	81	96	42	82	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	986	594	439	194	193	368	—	6	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 004	1 225	1 008	662	551	980	10	8	—	—
In labor force	765	464	411	232	220	313	—	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	38.2	37.9	40.8	35.0	39.9	31.9	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	765	464	411	232	220	313	—	—	—	—
Employed	749	441	339	185	174	295	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	16	23	72	47	46	18	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	5.0	17.5	20.3	20.9	5.8	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	197	116	110	123	89	91	—	—	—	—
In labor force	106	67	57	42	39	51	—	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	292	115	119	158	100	129	10	—	—	—
In labor force	182	85	72	54	64	49	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	308	133	168	167	136	98	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	121	67	68	60	58	42	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	604	229	298	298	193	296	18	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	351	170	195	101	96	100	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	188	103	72	126	77	86	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	9	12	23	17	31	16	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	7	13	17	25	16	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	7	8	7	20	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 770	945	749	354	416	824	9	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	237	93	39	17	19	187	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	283	218	86	17	39	146	—	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	26	42	36	6	21	31	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	176	122	94	40	35	76	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	309	129	103	50	66	90	9	—	—	—
Private household occupations	7	7	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24	—	7	—	6	33	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	165	81	131	78	64	73	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	10	10	14	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	256	124	77	44	42	118	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	129	53	52	41	52	32	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	105	43	69	17	19	14	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	33	38	34	39	15	—	—	—	—
Construction	62	45	11	5	7	46	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	405	220	180	94	118	115	—	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	137	35	59	22	7	57	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	309	130	188	97	90	190	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120	42	30	10	21	44	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	34	11	23	14	32	9	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	533	389	202	89	103	241	9	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 770	945	749	354	416	824	9	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 388	763	623	299	353	637	—	—	—	—
Government workers	289	135	92	48	56	90	9	—	—	—
Local government workers	206	86	70	27	49	56	9	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	93	47	34	7	7	97	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 936	1 127	932	431	523	923	9	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 459	827	671	277	371	705	9	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 256	582	456	197	207	561	9	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	91	145	77	23	25	49	—	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	20	38	67	16	49	41	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	287	152	87	60	74	121	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 559	1 368	1 290	988	828	1 272	19	8	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	87	105	127	91	96	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	44	49	57	60	54	21	—	—	—	—
In labor force	15	13	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	63	61	92	111	70	80	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	223	111	187	211	166	113	—	—	—	—
In labor force	72	35	73	56	28	40	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	145	68	102	141	131	68	—	—	—	—
No work disability	2 336	1 257	1 103	777	662	1 159	19	8	—	—
In labor force	1 653	901	817	449	461	782	9	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 091	676	484	199	204	416	—	6	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	224	90	142	30	43	47	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	181	63	82	30	30	32	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	142	59	104	16	21	42	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	430	203	166	222	132	126	—	6	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	18 945	19 912	13 769	5 991	9 235	20 240	—	12 200	—	—
1 worker	333	157	247	135	116	235	9	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 251	35 274	28 967	20 141	24 004	44 418	32 606	—	—	—
2 or more workers	646	362	189	103	141	222	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	57 949	57 759	44 973	33 052	30 105	117 141	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	112	252	1 438	2 552	1 966	2 412	7 580	4 776	3 367	5 221
In labor force	73	130	715	1 155	1 017	1 367	4 556	2 730	1 909	2 881
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.2	51.6	49.7	45.3	51.7	56.7	60.1	57.2	56.7	55.2
Civilian labor force	73	130	715	1 155	1 010	1 357	4 546	2 721	1 909	2 881
Employed	69	119	616	1 011	927	1 258	4 056	2 497	1 835	2 679
Unemployed	4	11	99	144	83	99	490	224	74	202
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	8.5	13.8	12.5	8.2	7.3	10.8	8.2	3.9	7.0
Not in labor force	39	122	723	1 397	949	1 045	3 024	2 046	1 458	2 340
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	7	34	129	183	84	125	428	303	199	279
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	26	238	478	402	471	950	664	643	773
Females 16 years and over	52	134	706	1 345	1 108	1 292	3 899	2 388	1 762	2 777
In labor force	19	68	237	402	412	581	1 792	1 028	829	1 170
Percent of females 16 years and over	36.5	50.7	33.6	29.9	37.2	45.0	46.0	43.0	47.0	42.1
Civilian labor force	19	68	237	402	412	581	1 792	1 028	829	1 170
Employed	19	62	206	358	364	526	1 566	939	807	1 098
Unemployed	—	6	31	44	48	55	226	89	22	72
Percent of civilian labor force	—	8.8	13.1	10.9	11.7	9.5	12.6	8.7	2.7	6.2
With own children under 6 years	5	19	83	176	148	127	515	304	175	297
In labor force	—	19	35	62	60	67	214	123	69	125
With own children 6 to 17 years only	18	30	146	291	194	297	809	597	303	617
In labor force	14	8	67	146	85	195	453	312	218	352
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10	24	111	244	186	201	732	418	248	431
All parents present in household in labor force	—	24	40	72	71	111	281	155	80	173
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	52	90	384	623	397	540	1 647	1 240	588	1 131
All parents present in household in labor force	40	19	139	271	192	317	859	596	374	561
Persons 16 to 19 years	11	36	140	225	141	153	658	363	225	402
Not enrolled in school	11	10	10	32	34	27	156	39	31	93
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	10	10	28	17	5	65	18	13	65
Not high school graduate	5	10	7	10	12	7	47	2	18	44
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5
Unemployed	—	—	2	2	5	2	3	—	—	13
Not in labor force	5	10	5	8	7	—	34	2	6	26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	69	119	616	1 011	927	1 258	4 056	2 497	1 835	2 679
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	17	50	78	41	59	269	151	153	169
Professional specialty occupations	—	30	49	77	64	95	405	231	267	267
Technicians and related support occupations	6	—	16	8	28	26	153	68	53	54
Sales occupations	—	19	41	126	116	136	354	191	272	254
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	13	50	108	144	253	480	334	262	368
Private household occupations	—	—	2	2	—	10	18	2	—	22
Protective service occupations	13	—	8	—	14	7	30	16	12	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	14	12	53	112	161	161	399	258	189	371
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	8	37	—	—	67	83	11	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20	18	140	171	131	175	805	534	271	463
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	56	84	62	167	514	295	103	249
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	—	67	109	109	68	350	187	64	264
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	10	76	91	57	101	212	147	178	190
Construction	18	—	56	61	28	99	295	212	106	138
Manufacturing	13	16	130	236	189	344	1 173	691	440	820
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	7	157	120	128	151	470	170	119	143
Wholesale and retail trade	16	32	93	214	234	324	807	516	477	711
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	17	9	28	69	57	120	121	80	67
Business and repair services	13	5	31	24	26	31	98	40	46	69
Professional and related services	—	16	103	177	164	196	797	426	439	597
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	69	119	616	1 011	927	1 258	4 056	2 497	1 835	2 679
Private wage and salary workers	69	101	500	808	737	1 162	3 489	2 011	1 625	2 295
Government workers	—	6	91	95	137	67	321	272	156	257
Local government workers	—	6	59	53	105	48	197	109	100	169
Self-employed workers	—	12	25	78	53	29	226	201	54	104
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61	160	749	1 230	1 083	1 510	4 789	2 912	2 061	3 065
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56	98	581	916	798	1 119	3 670	2 198	1 438	2 207
50 to 52 weeks	17	55	353	576	606	884	2 659	1 602	1 121	1 645
40 to 49 weeks	—	18	91	103	54	100	311	226	117	196
27 to 39 weeks	34	7	71	86	37	52	272	156	79	122
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5	21	57	147	129	195	520	341	341	427
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	107	221	1 194	2 042	1 529	1 904	6 544	4 068	2 634	4 289
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	62	90	79	28	275	180	123	345
With a mobility limitation	—	—	36	30	21	28	191	114	81	171
In labor force	—	—	3	3	6	—	36	9	25	21
With a self-care limitation	—	—	47	67	64	—	162	107	97	234
With a work disability	6	17	154	232	265	192	579	405	175	417
In labor force	—	6	47	51	93	49	225	158	55	123
Prevented from working	6	11	102	128	117	332	217	100	252	252
No work disability	101	204	1 040	1 810	1 264	1 712	5 965	3 663	2 459	3 872
In labor force	68	119	666	1 072	889	1 281	4 245	2 528	1 814	2 693
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5	31	244	510	430	498	1 026	699	696	838
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	100	118	113	145	274	154	145	197
With a mobility limitation	—	—	78	79	101	91	203	128	111	179
With a self-care limitation	—	—	65	67	54	80	146	79	81	107
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	10	12	106	269	153	157	369	285	173	442
Mean family income (dollars)	11 522	7 845	9 821	14 289	13 830	18 575	13 865	15 772	18 492	15 423
1 worker	13	19	231	374	286	297	983	693	336	604
Mean family income (dollars)	7 877	20 357	24 039	23 472	26 497	33 272	31 542	29 811	31 078	28 719
2 or more workers	24	51	191	333	292	433	1 505	838	652	947
Mean family income (dollars)	80 348	46 415	50 248	41 882	36 832	41 592	44 621	44 938	45 704	45 320

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 495	3 312	1 833	3 347	1 911	2 251	901	4 709
In labor force	1 841	1 562	971	1 600	984	1 057	551	2 859
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.7	47.2	53.0	47.8	51.5	47.0	61.2	60.7
Civilian labor force	1 833	1 554	968	1 600	984	1 057	551	2 852
Employed	1 681	1 351	831	1 422	867	974	480	2 683
Unemployed	152	203	137	178	117	83	71	169
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	13.1	14.2	11.1	11.9	7.9	12.9	5.9
Not in labor force	1 654	1 750	862	1 747	927	1 194	350	1 850
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	54	—	19	2	7
Enrolled in school	200	236	91	202	105	109	62	256
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	701	633	391	807	368	664	102	618
Females 16 years and over	1 901	1 735	963	1 787	978	1 271	439	2 422
In labor force	798	597	392	668	339	482	188	1 213
Percent of females 16 years and over	42.0	34.4	40.7	37.4	34.7	37.9	42.8	50.1
Civilian labor force	798	597	392	668	339	482	188	1 213
Employed	734	534	344	621	331	458	182	1 136
Unemployed	64	63	48	47	8	24	6	77
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	10.6	12.2	7.0	2.4	5.0	3.2	6.3
With own children under 6 years	149	170	123	208	135	137	92	316
In labor force	57	46	57	92	24	74	61	182
With own children 6 to 17 years only	358	304	153	336	167	172	100	516
In labor force	255	155	104	207	91	112	34	327
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	231	234	159	256	196	170	104	414
All parents present in household in labor force	78	74	70	97	53	79	68	232
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	697	750	378	742	401	408	156	1 145
All parents present in household in labor force	486	304	213	389	132	225	38	681
Persons 16 to 19 years	244	310	122	230	130	119	72	350
Not enrolled in school	48	59	39	19	48	19	5	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	38	20	11	14	9	5	35
Not high school graduate	19	23	11	9	7	1	—	8
Employed	—	8	2	—	—	1	—	—
Unemployed	6	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	6	4	9	7	—	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 681	1 351	831	1 422	867	974	480	2 683
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	151	53	29	74	43	84	64	161
Professional specialty occupations	156	86	72	164	23	102	44	373
Technicians and related support occupations	28	17	34	38	32	21	14	85
Sales occupations	106	95	59	151	42	105	58	227
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	268	175	78	241	118	159	79	387
Private household occupations	8	16	—	2	—	6	—	6
Protective service occupations	58	40	12	16	5	15	13	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	254	216	139	157	115	133	50	384
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	9	38	47	20	1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	261	289	138	260	201	119	74	433
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	133	60	88	92	80	41	283
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	133	103	103	82	64	14	172
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	120	89	69	81	94	85	29	149
Construction	45	129	64	109	71	57	7	86
Manufacturing	506	347	164	246	248	239	179	1 010
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	95	169	100	119	97	64	33	137
Wholesale and retail trade	416	299	188	344	270	221	64	439
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58	27	16	67	23	57	69	75
Business and repair services	15	52	18	42	26	25	12	91
Professional and related services	320	232	178	315	102	224	88	703
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 681	1 351	831	1 422	867	974	480	2 683
Private wage and salary workers	1 366	1 239	663	1 165	797	799	442	2 323
Government workers	246	87	97	148	14	144	23	258
Local government workers	177	62	43	83	8	87	12	180
Self-employed workers	59	25	71	102	49	29	15	85
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 021	1 662	992	1 680	981	1 159	574	3 070
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 484	1 280	755	1 331	728	881	451	2 296
50 to 52 weeks	1 083	838	506	928	491	635	341	1 613
40 to 49 weeks	119	139	65	162	84	77	42	309
27 to 39 weeks	53	119	62	99	46	64	19	74
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	309	212	132	146	149	153	83	443
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 710	2 629	1 412	2 438	1 530	1 522	792	4 008
With a mobility or self-care limitation	167	148	230	74	80	84	—	206
With a mobility limitation	98	103	50	54	34	58	—	70
In labor force	24	11	8	3	—	13	—	—
With a self-care limitation	118	77	208	45	53	53	—	168
With a work disability	309	381	136	232	162	172	58	315
In labor force	88	92	35	69	45	48	14	131
Prevented from working	183	243	86	147	69	102	32	154
No work disability	2 401	2 248	1 276	2 206	1 368	1 350	734	3 693
In labor force	1 685	1 425	908	1 490	934	981	532	2 660
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	777	675	418	855	381	710	107	687
With a mobility or self-care limitation	170	123	145	212	89	179	15	164
With a mobility limitation	123	109	93	157	70	142	15	119
With a self-care limitation	115	72	89	108	59	86	9	112
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	198	324	172	338	172	199	35	253
Mean family income (dollars)	12 991	14 604	16 390	17 030	14 005	21 011	20 894	15 976
1 worker	380	442	211	430	268	258	125	634
Mean family income (dollars)	24 481	26 376	24 047	22 465	30 123	25 515	41 861	33 261
2 or more workers	634	444	289	477	268	340	157	1 023
Mean family income (dollars)	42 447	38 698	36 778	39 668	38 673	36 776	47 370	43 951

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 098	1 277	901	45	—	4 664	3 283	2 211	2 819
In labor force	534	579	551	18	—	2 841	1 706	1 165	1 491
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.6	45.3	61.2	40.0	—	60.9	52.0	52.7	52.9
Civilian labor force	534	573	551	18	—	2 834	1 702	1 165	1 491
Employed	504	520	480	18	—	2 665	1 602	1 088	1 327
Unemployed	30	53	71	—	—	169	100	77	164
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	9.2	12.9	—	—	6.0	5.9	6.6	11.0
Not in labor force	564	698	350	27	—	1 823	1 577	1 046	1 328
Institutionalized persons	—	—	2	—	—	7	129	—	67
Enrolled in school	35	37	62	7	—	249	211	208	155
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	366	414	102	—	—	618	562	352	663
Females 16 years and over	581	798	439	26	—	2 396	1 854	1 145	1 539
In labor force	222	273	188	8	—	1 205	719	486	703
Percent of females 16 years and over	38.2	34.2	42.8	30.8	—	50.3	38.8	42.4	45.7
Civilian labor force	222	273	188	8	—	1 205	719	486	703
Employed	202	248	182	8	—	1 128	682	451	643
Unemployed	20	25	6	—	—	77	37	35	60
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	9.2	3.2	—	—	6.4	5.1	7.2	8.5
With own children under 6 years	60	54	92	—	—	316	168	106	135
In labor force	52	29	61	—	—	182	58	75	78
With own children 6 to 17 years only	105	89	100	11	—	505	295	278	198
In labor force	95	64	34	—	—	327	173	179	130
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	68	52	104	—	—	414	192	175	170
All parents present in household in labor force	60	31	68	—	—	232	66	111	90
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	209	156	156	28	—	1 117	632	566	438
All parents present in household in labor force	165	89	38	—	—	681	320	323	245
Persons 16 to 19 years	31	82	72	7	—	343	236	217	174
Not enrolled in school	—	34	5	—	—	64	39	54	25
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	5	—	—	35	18	27	8
Not high school graduate	—	5	—	—	—	8	6	36	—
Employed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	20	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	504	520	480	18	—	2 665	1 602	1 088	1 327
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	31	14	64	8	—	153	126	94	114
Professional specialty occupations	111	17	44	—	—	373	206	95	221
Technicians and related support occupations	7	14	14	—	—	85	67	18	26
Sales occupations	55	82	58	10	—	217	184	72	140
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	83	69	79	—	—	387	207	154	203
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	7	20
Protective service occupations	—	—	13	—	—	23	21	—	25
Service occupations, except protective and household	39	82	50	—	—	384	220	177	158
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	60	81	74	—	—	433	186	205	131
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	52	57	41	—	—	283	138	101	133
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	55	14	—	—	172	113	98	77
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	41	29	—	—	149	109	67	75
Construction	—	43	7	—	—	86	74	63	65
Manufacturing	212	134	179	—	—	1 010	493	345	340
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	33	34	33	8	—	129	106	119	55
Wholesale and retail trade	71	184	64	10	—	429	414	216	303
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	15	69	—	—	75	88	25	70
Business and repair services	13	7	12	—	—	91	5	20	16
Professional and related services	139	75	88	—	—	703	358	223	312
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	504	520	480	18	—	2 665	1 602	1 088	1 327
Private wage and salary workers	397	455	442	10	—	2 313	1 453	898	1 069
Government workers	49	32	23	8	—	250	84	140	199
Local government workers	43	9	12	—	—	180	35	72	111
Self-employed workers	58	28	15	—	—	85	65	44	59
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	555	668	574	27	—	3 043	1 901	1 308	1 603
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	427	460	451	27	—	2 249	1 445	949	1 264
50 to 52 weeks	324	323	341	27	—	1 586	1 083	603	875
40 to 49 weeks	55	37	42	—	—	309	132	90	144
27 to 39 weeks	6	33	19	—	—	74	93	73	80
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	61	122	83	—	—	443	196	211	172
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	704	839	792	45	—	3 963	2 530	1 837	2 008
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	42	—	—	—	206	176	62	120
With a mobility limitation	6	20	—	—	—	70	85	56	56
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—
With a self-care limitation	29	42	—	—	—	168	142	44	89
With a work disability	39	154	58	—	—	315	266	204	150
In labor force	15	49	14	—	—	131	65	57	36
Prevented from working	18	80	32	—	—	154	168	112	109
Not a work disability	665	685	734	45	—	3 648	2 264	1 633	1 858
In labor force	505	506	532	18	—	2 642	1 585	1 086	1 397
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	394	432	107	—	—	687	620	374	744
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	165	15	—	—	164	167	126	217
With a mobility limitation	33	118	15	—	—	119	95	90	148
With a self-care limitation	56	96	9	—	—	112	113	85	156
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	131	72	35	—	—	253	158	153	161
Mean family income (dollars)	36 712	14 414	20 894	—	—	15 976	15 717	14 353	18 624
1 worker	134	128	125	10	—	624	387	217	336
Mean family income (dollars)	43 900	22 822	41 861	23 000	—	33 425	25 014	26 769	36 317
2 or more workers	174	194	157	9	—	1 014	556	416	456
Mean family income (dollars)	66 190	38 927	47 370	89 720	—	43 545	42 846	38 833	42 373

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Hancock County, WV	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 009	2 374	1 653	1 497	1 653	29	1 191	2 236
In labor force	1 574	1 238	824	858	824	16	652	1 219
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.3	52.1	49.8	57.3	49.8	55.2	54.7	54.5
Civilian labor force	1 565	1 238	824	858	824	16	652	1 212
Employed	1 520	1 134	736	838	736	16	615	1 116
Unemployed	45	104	88	20	88	—	37	96
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	8.4	10.7	2.3	10.7	—	5.7	7.9
Not in labor force	1 435	1 136	829	639	829	13	539	1 017
Institutionalized persons	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	572	188	99	75	99	—	86	144
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	369	378	408	299	408	13	185	418
Females 16 years and over	1 487	1 315	920	780	920	24	659	1 171
In labor force	582	551	365	376	365	16	255	546
Percent of females 16 years and over	39.1	41.9	39.7	48.2	39.7	66.7	38.7	46.6
Civilian labor force	582	551	365	376	365	16	255	546
Employed	563	494	311	363	311	16	247	484
Unemployed	19	57	54	13	54	—	8	62
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	10.3	14.8	3.5	14.8	—	3.1	11.4
With own children under 6 years	162	123	123	115	123	—	90	129
In labor force	51	88	37	72	37	—	29	69
With own children 6 to 17 years only	217	273	135	115	135	—	91	228
In labor force	115	166	106	54	106	—	32	155
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	203	161	148	128	148	—	118	181
All parents present in household in labor force	68	99	58	80	58	—	35	73
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	506	535	269	277	269	—	183	387
All parents present in household in labor force	240	275	190	135	190	—	74	259
Persons 16 to 19 years	408	231	142	98	142	—	65	151
Not enrolled in school	19	58	22	8	22	—	—	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	14	17	8	17	—	—	18
Not high school graduate	—	6	12	8	12	—	—	12
Employed	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	7	8	7	—	—	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 520	1 134	736	838	736	16	615	1 116
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	121	58	46	42	46	—	31	70
Professional specialty occupations	298	144	56	178	56	—	32	60
Technicians and related support occupations	30	20	2	32	2	—	13	19
Sales occupations	98	67	125	87	125	—	59	138
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	178	117	63	187	63	—	93	229
Private household occupations	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	40	6	—	—	—	—	8	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	177	246	173	98	173	8	85	93
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	226	160	63	83	63	—	113	171
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	149	193	78	85	78	8	99	119
Transportation and material moving occupations	110	45	62	12	62	—	39	94
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	60	68	34	68	—	43	107
Construction	59	46	8	16	8	—	39	59
Manufacturing	369	398	165	269	165	8	223	490
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	118	74	35	61	35	—	33	43
Wholesale and retail trade	211	174	238	131	238	—	141	251
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30	15	28	39	28	—	7	26
Business and repair services	53	31	24	35	24	—	22	22
Professional and related services	534	281	187	233	187	8	127	184
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 520	1 134	736	838	736	16	615	1 116
Private wage and salary workers	1 286	962	632	672	632	16	525	1 017
Government workers	167	142	93	109	93	—	65	63
Local government workers	62	49	32	76	32	—	18	38
Self-employed workers	60	30	11	51	11	—	25	30
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 039	1 363	898	1 004	898	16	734	1 297
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 506	1 057	614	808	614	16	511	1 045
50 to 52 weeks	843	731	389	603	389	16	348	776
40 to 49 weeks	176	110	83	119	83	—	69	142
27 to 39 weeks	77	47	64	32	64	—	—	53
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	135	116	156	87	156	—	119	119
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 583	1 874	1 209	1 175	1 209	16	979	1 787
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	75	96	60	96	—	182	58
With a mobility limitation	28	38	58	34	58	—	7	31
In labor force	—	—	35	6	35	—	—	13
With a self-care limitation	51	53	61	32	61	—	175	53
With a work disability	142	169	151	108	151	—	57	132
In labor force	51	41	64	35	64	—	50	43
Prevented from working	78	107	73	61	73	—	7	57
Na work disability	2 441	1 705	1 058	1 067	1 058	16	922	1 655
In labor force	1 466	1 179	735	800	735	16	580	1 159
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	417	425	444	322	444	13	212	442
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	80	109	37	109	8	57	58
With a mobility limitation	31	71	77	31	77	8	5	32
With a self-care limitation	37	32	58	37	58	8	57	58
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	133	147	117	53	117	—	67	203
Mean family income (dollars)	17 606	15 217	10 905	20 942	10 905	—	22 580	18 566
1 worker	334	272	210	210	210	—	201	238
Mean family income (dollars)	30 209	25 003	18 043	38 192	18 043	—	29 822	39 447
2 or more workers	439	398	223	300	223	8	178	414
Mean family income (dollars)	52 449	35 780	36 977	54 208	36 977	24 000	41 311	47 478

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 014	2 295	2 012	—	5 063	2 269	4 910	1 112
In labor force	2 101	1 197	1 053	—	3 022	1 136	2 933	515
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.3	52.2	52.3	—	59.7	50.1	59.7	46.3
Civilian labor force	2 088	1 197	1 036	—	3 022	1 136	2 933	512
Employed	1 952	1 138	983	—	2 820	1 028	2 710	472
Unemployed	136	59	53	—	202	108	223	40
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	4.9	5.1	—	6.7	9.5	7.6	7.8
Not in labor force	1 913	1 098	959	—	2 041	1 133	1 977	597
Institutionalized persons	132	24	9	—	—	76	—	26
Enrolled in school	298	113	133	—	285	107	333	79
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	785	512	413	—	644	507	517	259
Females 16 years and over	2 136	1 248	1 049	—	2 623	1 226	2 453	616
In labor force	931	490	370	—	1 272	453	1 056	210
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.6	39.3	35.3	—	48.5	36.9	43.0	34.1
Civilian labor force	926	490	370	—	1 272	453	1 056	210
Employed	846	477	348	—	1 172	430	1 006	194
Unemployed	80	13	22	—	100	23	50	16
Percent of civilian labor force	8.6	2.7	5.9	—	7.9	5.1	4.7	7.6
With own children under 6 years	213	123	122	—	307	122	281	54
In labor force	115	60	64	—	87	56	179	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	302	213	126	—	669	245	642	96
In labor force	242	134	42	—	492	114	342	57
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	270	156	160	—	420	191	458	81
All parents present in household in labor force	154	59	78	—	142	84	269	37
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	682	374	273	—	1 283	469	1 149	210
All parents present in household in labor force	508	241	123	—	815	184	581	105
Persons 16 to 19 years	282	99	135	—	471	148	452	95
Not enrolled in school	44	28	15	—	112	27	73	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	10	9	—	60	16	24	16
Not high school graduate	—	4	—	—	50	5	15	7
Employed	—	—	—	—	28	—	15	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Not in labor force	—	4	—	—	15	—	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 952	1 138	983	—	2 820	1 028	2 710	472
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	196	60	68	—	152	102	129	30
Professional specialty occupations	320	133	86	—	232	122	252	54
Technicians and related support occupations	42	24	24	—	95	28	98	4
Sales occupations	213	71	163	—	237	107	291	39
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	418	185	134	—	281	77	227	64
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	2
Protective service occupations	21	17	25	—	34	—	58	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	179	147	108	—	372	152	374	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	—	—	—	95	11	52	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	264	189	142	—	398	116	414	67
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	125	140	104	—	459	151	393	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	74	95	61	—	281	58	229	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88	77	68	—	184	98	182	24
Construction	63	35	29	—	132	73	112	17
Manufacturing	712	424	381	—	960	306	1 034	144
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	121	47	51	—	232	93	151	41
Wholesale and retail trade	335	248	231	—	507	167	472	83
Finance, insurance, and real estate	90	19	83	—	34	23	120	11
Business and repair services	57	15	15	—	80	24	96	7
Professional and related services	454	277	134	—	477	244	503	101
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 952	1 138	983	—	2 820	1 028	2 710	472
Private wage and salary workers	1 625	969	867	—	2 354	886	2 380	375
Government workers	208	123	72	—	254	121	209	79
Local government workers	104	74	28	—	171	61	119	50
Self-employed workers	106	35	44	—	195	21	121	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 193	1 283	1 125	—	3 101	1 216	3 114	581
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 675	1 059	889	—	2 468	959	2 319	436
50 to 52 weeks	1 284	800	684	—	1 711	630	1 649	284
40 to 49 weeks	180	111	105	—	290	118	259	59
27 to 39 weeks	90	40	59	—	184	83	141	25
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	204	126	99	—	359	118	453	53
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 019	1 724	1 559	—	4 325	1 652	4 341	790
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	93	44	—	244	39	224	46
With a mobility limitation	75	59	18	—	104	35	90	26
In labor force	32	6	—	—	12	16	18	5
With a self-care limitation	91	39	33	—	161	20	165	29
With a work disability	284	184	148	—	499	152	328	118
In labor force	110	79	51	—	112	51	142	45
Prevented from working	133	76	85	—	322	85	160	67
No work disability	2 735	1 540	1 411	—	3 826	1 500	4 013	672
In labor force	1 944	1 095	971	—	2 835	1 059	2 739	440
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	850	547	427	—	738	541	569	293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	222	113	95	—	172	120	96	76
With a mobility limitation	139	81	55	—	148	98	82	63
With a self-care limitation	143	71	53	—	89	44	46	39
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	335	181	105	—	312	169	285	64
Mean family income (dollars)	21 452	19 701	22 247	—	12 612	15 959	17 103	15 046
1 worker	462	335	252	—	659	312	562	140
Mean family income (dollars)	44 521	34 526	46 693	—	25 654	26 382	38 174	26 877
2 or more workers	653	341	302	—	915	339	975	162
Mean family income (dollars)	54 220	46 421	50 736	—	37 161	32 624	50 719	41 868

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	55 143	31 277	31 277	9 046	23 866	10 131	1 761	13 735	7 325
Less than \$5,000	4 749	3 128	3 128	1 326	1 621	676	137	945	452
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 793	4 220	4 220	1 560	2 573	1 166	306	1 407	753
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 982	3 501	3 501	1 123	2 481	933	141	1 548	644
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 861	6 251	6 251	1 712	4 610	1 960	274	2 650	1 247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 251	5 160	5 160	1 078	4 091	1 859	250	2 232	1 305
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 151	4 955	4 955	1 149	4 196	1 800	268	2 396	1 312
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 491	3 123	3 123	754	3 368	1 352	279	2 016	1 219
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 285	583	583	173	702	291	77	411	326
\$100,000 or more	580	356	356	171	224	94	29	130	67
Median (dollars)	24 110	22 142	22 142	17 631	26 226	26 500	25 893	26 031	28 691
Mean (dollars)	29 339	27 896	27 896	26 822	31 231	30 668	32 724	31 647	33 772
Families	40 649	22 744	22 744	5 816	17 905	7 623	1 169	10 282	5 388
Median income (dollars)	29 169	27 839	27 839	23 897	30 965	31 407	35 038	30 576	33 785
Males 15 years and over, with income	49 567	27 615	27 615	7 272	21 952	9 466	1 420	12 486	6 519
Median income (dollars)	19 642	18 517	18 517	16 201	20 960	20 395	24 395	20 937	24 030
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.0	46.3	46.3	40.2	50.1	49.1	48.0	50.8	50.7
Median income (dollars)	30 771	30 276	30 276	30 850	31 503	31 101	39 167	31 878	35 843
Females 15 years and over, with income	46 602	26 574	26 574	8 508	20 028	8 868	1 431	11 160	6 060
Median income (dollars)	6 688	6 473	6 473	5 941	6 981	6 707	7 117	7 198	7 760
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.5	21.0	21.0	17.0	24.4	23.4	22.9	25.2	26.1
Median income (dollars)	15 159	15 311	15 311	16 103	14 954	15 076	19 167	14 868	16 236
Per capita income (dollars)	11 487	11 001	11 001	11 362	12 113	11 656	14 551	12 464	13 810
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	55 143	31 277	31 277	9 046	23 866	10 131	1 761	13 735	7 325
With earnings	38 352	20 849	20 849	5 187	17 503	7 447	1 104	10 056	5 280
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 990	31 160	31 160	32 694	32 977	32 297	37 519	33 482	35 495
With Social Security income	20 116	11 695	11 695	3 832	8 421	3 663	754	4 758	2 750
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 942	7 913	7 913	7 687	7 984	7 675	7 953	8 221	8 505
With public assistance income	5 481	4 042	4 042	1 720	1 439	593	127	846	438
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 712	3 765	3 765	3 736	3 561	3 265	2 941	3 769	4 180
With retirement income	13 143	7 402	7 402	1 984	5 741	2 307	450	3 434	1 917
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 271	6 893	6 893	7 472	7 759	7 359	9 500	8 027	8 776
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	34 114	32 617	32 617	33 841	36 015	35 500	41 196	36 397	38 997
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 298	32 430	32 430	34 306	36 732	36 015	43 144	37 267	40 090
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 973	32 763	32 763	33 515	35 480	35 112	39 877	35 751	38 317
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 315	36 286	36 286	41 519	38 550	37 673	44 110	39 201	42 502
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 608	38 567	38 567	49 188	40 848	38 886	47 789	42 384	47 038
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 624	34 616	34 616	37 075	36 841	36 723	41 797	36 926	39 832
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 486	15 976	15 976	14 600	20 051	21 247	21 578	19 260	20 326
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 215	10 404	10 404	9 349	12 816	14 539	21 690	11 994	11 742
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 188	22 646	22 646	21 564	26 433	25 365	21 413	27 357	28 432
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	40 649	22 744	22 744	5 816	17 905	7 623	1 169	10 282	5 388
Householder worked in 1989	28 045	15 113	15 113	3 267	12 932	5 597	887	7 335	3 687
With related children under 18 years	18 681	10 586	10 586	2 581	8 095	3 492	488	4 603	2 187
With related children under 5 years	6 084	3 536	3 536	1 016	2 548	1 191	171	1 357	758
Married-couple families	33 306	18 170	18 170	4 034	15 136	6 448	1 005	8 688	4 458
Householder worked in 1989	24 231	12 971	12 971	2 597	11 260	4 914	735	6 346	3 150
With related children under 18 years	14 625	7 945	7 945	1 527	6 680	2 934	388	3 746	1 702
With related children under 5 years	4 824	2 711	2 711	622	2 113	1 054	141	1 059	586
Female householder, no husband present	5 811	3 658	3 658	1 470	2 153	857	141	1 296	770
Householder worked in 1989	2 867	1 606	1 606	535	1 261	486	134	775	427
With related children under 18 years	3 441	2 295	2 295	970	1 146	402	100	744	421
With related children under 5 years	1 080	726	726	376	354	102	30	252	153
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 612	9 870	9 870	3 703	6 742	2 837	630	3 905	2 158
Nonfamily householder	14 494	8 533	8 533	3 230	5 961	2 508	592	3 453	1 937
65 years and over	7 537	4 416	4 416	1 608	3 121	1 377	368	1 744	944
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	139 418	78 510	78 510	20 671	60 908	25 979	3 995	34 929	17 950
Persons under 18 years	32 837	18 811	18 811	4 660	14 026	6 054	773	7 972	3 663
Related children under 18 years	32 656	18 706	18 706	4 614	13 950	6 003	773	7 947	3 654
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 973	14 178	14 178	3 289	10 795	4 684	587	6 111	2 727
Persons 65 years and over	22 836	13 238	13 238	4 439	9 598	4 200	933	5 398	3 257
Persons 75 years and over	8 480	5 027	5 027	1 793	3 453	1 557	386	1 896	1 140
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	4 909	3 179	3 179	1 150	1 730	684	110	1 046	421
Percent below poverty level	12.1	14.0	14.0	19.8	9.7	9.0	9.4	10.2	7.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 957	1 105	1 105	287	852	323	80	529	219
With related children under 18 years	3 787	2 527	2 527	975	1 260	474	79	786	295
With related children under 5 years	1 660	1 076	1 076	477	584	240	44	344	155
Married-couple families	2 424	1 409	1 409	329	1 015	398	60	617	185
Householder worked in 1989	1 133	617	617	123	516	212	37	304	85
With related children under 18 years	1 687	1 017	1 017	281	670	261	36	409	90
With related children under 5 years	798	496	496	178	302	155	23	147	38
Female householder, no husband present	2 245	1 581	1 581	732	664	260	50	404	229
Householder worked in 1989	731	423	423	143	308	101	43	207	134
With related children under 18 years	1 926	1 387	1 387	652	539	187	43	352	198
With related children under 5 years	781	528	528	281	253	81	21	172	110
Unrelated individuals	4 742	3 033	3 033	1 326	1 709	859	178	850	381
Nonfamily householder	3 606	2 336	2 336	1 050	1 270	627	148	643	282
65 years and over	1 872	1 131	1 131	489	741	374	93	367	110
Persons	20 761	13 464	13 464	5 018	7 297	3 148	524	4 149	1 557
Percent below poverty level	14.9	17.1	17.1	24.3	12.0	12.1	13.1	11.9	8.7
Persons under 18 years	7 421	4 938	4 938	1 853	2 483	1 039	142	1 444	489
Related children under 18 years	7 253	4 833	4 833	1 807	2 420	994	142	1 426	480
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 091	3 400	3 400	1 192	1 691	710	91	981	322
Persons 65 years and over	2 611	1 509	1 509	599	1 102	541	111	561	220
Persons 75 years and over	1 221	718	718	298	503	225	60	278	105
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 945	6 687	6 687	2 689	3 258	1 244	204	2 014	897
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 462	17 313	17 313	6 142	10 149	4 279	686	5 870	2 360
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	47 991	29 340	29 340	9 310	18 651	7 730	1 185	10 921	4 526

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 001	1 913	1 027	608	962	2 481	271	995	483	1 361
Less than \$5,000	393	133	5	105	51	254	73	393	174	159
\$5,000 to \$9,999	275	198	154	93	66	220	99	275	126	235
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114	189	121	87	100	280	61	108	45	174
\$15,000 to \$24,999	103	421	232	138	165	381	18	103	111	231
\$25,000 to \$34,999	77	305	145	72	167	507	6	77	16	187
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	305	177	73	148	430	14	31	7	241
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	280	122	23	142	312	—	8	4	102
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	38	—	72	73	—	—	—	28
\$100,000 or more	—	62	33	17	51	24	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	6 255	25 412	25 087	15 913	29 024	27 575	7 306	6 209	6 928	19 696
Mean (dollars)	10 715	34 537	34 192	21 879	51 116	30 489	9 936	10 706	10 148	24 590
Families	453	1 409	722	436	665	2 002	58	447	242	895
Median income (dollars)	10 706	31 483	35 417	16 346	36 563	30 852	12 000	10 647	11 905	25 213
Males 15 years and over, with income	860	1 596	925	478	893	2 289	208	854	229	1 064
Median income (dollars)	5 207	24 000	21 699	13 456	26 475	22 034	10 000	5 155	8 750	18 048
Percent year-round full-time workers	12.0	54.1	44.9	32.2	50.5	54.2	19.2	12.1	4.4	46.7
Median income (dollars)	24 861	31 270	34 350	26 759	42 129	31 520	25 625	24 861	7 083	27 736
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 265	1 688	1 056	532	829	2 064	156	1 265	430	1 272
Median income (dollars)	4 033	6 844	7 500	5 363	8 018	6 481	5 565	4 033	5 293	6 734
Percent year-round full-time workers	8.2	23.2	15.8	13.2	19.9	20.1	12.2	8.2	11.2	22.0
Median income (dollars)	15 583	16 800	17 306	12 500	17 434	16 125	8 542	15 583	15 000	15 610
Per capita income (dollars)	6 214	14 738	14 255	8 764	19 918	11 549	6 745	6 219	5 399	9 157
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 001	1 913	1 027	608	962	2 481	271	995	483	1 361
With earnings	319	1 147	636	373	726	1 777	123	319	138	923
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 318	40 768	37 696	24 094	54 530	33 646	10 433	15 318	12 114	27 194
With Social Security income	469	519	519	194	338	747	143	469	280	453
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 083	8 151	8 669	7 761	8 984	8 292	6 200	6 083	7 401	7 440
With public assistance income	413	165	67	130	60	321	70	413	150	213
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 297	4 528	3 997	4 985	3 980	4 109	3 532	3 297	2 497	3 873
With retirement income	133	457	325	142	242	494	48	127	113	269
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 074	9 074	7 496	7 162	7 966	7 938	2 894	5 785	5 405	7 446
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	14 870	40 681	42 229	23 840	62 920	33 654	16 334	14 906	13 627	28 123
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 917	44 281	43 178	25 989	99 051	31 491	11 298	7 917	9 474	23 416
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 611	38 827	41 804	21 672	38 224	35 691	18 091	21 863	16 000	32 947
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 303	44 472	44 140	28 192	70 290	38 022	25 782	18 497	19 271	33 249
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 845	50 288	47 153	35 281	115 891	39 074	17 120	6 845	19 332	33 127
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 064	41 431	42 818	23 074	40 382	37 196	28 669	25 730	19 250	33 355
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 053	14 625	28 866	17 824	22 579	12 197	8 063	12 053	8 867	13 948
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 023	9 185	20 794	17 609	14 691	8 000	6 204	8 023	5 110	6 153
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 656	17 772	32 981	18 477	31 089	22 765	9 416	18 656	13 641	28 703
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	453	1 409	722	436	665	2 002	58	447	242	895
Householder worked in 1989	145	851	453	263	442	1 426	21	145	80	596
With related children under 18 years	259	522	244	219	276	1 001	22	259	114	465
With related children under 5 years	125	143	104	77	84	295	7	125	78	183
Married-couple families	194	1 191	610	260	563	1 643	28	188	107	627
Householder worked in 1989	68	795	397	167	399	1 228	21	68	31	480
With related children under 18 years	72	436	191	109	223	741	7	72	33	290
With related children under 5 years	59	135	80	33	84	195	—	59	33	127
Female householder, no husband present	219	191	77	133	79	292	19	219	109	243
Householder worked in 1989	70	56	33	71	37	148	—	70	43	101
With related children under 18 years	172	86	42	100	41	221	15	172	72	171
With related children under 5 years	66	8	24	39	—	76	7	66	45	52
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	591	552	310	224	314	594	233	591	288	615
Nonfamily householder	548	504	305	172	297	479	213	548	241	466
65 years and over	278	305	175	82	100	208	110	278	135	184
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 871	4 468	2 373	1 509	2 368	6 502	409	1 857	922	3 502
Persons under 18 years	429	932	375	391	521	1 580	58	429	173	592
Related children under 18 years	429	923	375	391	521	1 580	58	429	142	592
Related children 5 to 17 years	305	683	262	291	427	1 210	51	305	77	686
Persons 65 years and over	438	1 091	676	209	447	838	130	432	289	518
Persons 75 years and over	192	404	285	86	165	276	52	192	119	219
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	232	76	34	117	51	276	21	232	99	192
Percent below poverty level	51.2	5.4	4.7	26.8	7.7	13.8	36.2	51.9	40.9	21.5
Householder worked in 1989	31	13	8	39	7	115	—	31	45	76
With related children under 18 years	201	59	23	99	35	267	15	201	83	177
With related children under 5 years	97	8	23	49	18	111	7	97	53	72
Married-couple families	85	18	26	47	27	107	—	85	15	34
Householder worked in 1989	19	—	8	29	—	68	—	19	9	30
With related children under 18 years	72	8	15	47	18	107	—	72	15	34
With related children under 5 years	59	—	15	20	18	40	—	59	15	24
Female householder, no husband present	124	58	8	53	18	154	15	124	69	154
Householder worked in 1989	12	13	—	4	7	39	—	12	30	46
With related children under 18 years	114	51	8	47	11	145	15	114	59	139
With related children under 5 years	38	8	8	24	—	63	7	38	38	44
Unrelated individuals	378	126	21	73	26	190	101	378	177	190
Nonfamily householder	335	117	21	34	26	115	96	335	146	113
65 years and over	158	56	14	—	20	27	55	158	67	55
Persons	1 093	331	131	455	217	1 057	186	1 093	440	787
Percent below poverty level	58.4	7.4	5.5	30.2	9.2	16.3	45.5	58.9	47.7	22.5
Persons under 18 years	344	105	48	202	87	437	44	344	134	313
Related children under 18 years	344	96	48	202	87	437	44	344	103	313
Related children 5 to 17 years	240	70	15	140	70	294	37	240	56	206
Persons 65 years and over	172	75	26	6	37	27	55	172	67	69
Persons 75 years and over	85	9	14	6	32	6	29	85	34	43
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	635	158	68	320	122	652	85	635	217	432
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 193	480	203	604	289	1 328	262	1 193	513	1 016
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 461	1 192	588	807	532	1 980	347	1 447	700	1 648

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 913	1 027	915	661	549	862	9	6	—	—
Less than \$5,000	133	5	55	195	88	51	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	198	154	167	164	93	49	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	121	176	97	80	72	—	6	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	421	232	219	97	120	160	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	305	145	87	33	66	147	9	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	305	177	109	50	73	142	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	280	122	72	16	23	127	—	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	38	15	9	—	63	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	62	33	15	—	6	51	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 412	25 087	16 907	8 658	15 865	29 634	33 750	11 250	—	—
Mean (dollars)	34 537	34 192	24 840	14 554	20 148	53 403	32 606	12 200	—	—
Families	1 409	722	602	460	389	583	9	6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	31 483	35 417	19 943	9 829	16 378	37 708	33 750	11 250	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 596	925	734	428	435	790	9	6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	24 000	21 699	14 167	8 167	12 831	27 450	33 750	11 250	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.1	44.9	39.4	31.8	32.6	52.8	100.0	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	31 270	34 350	28 906	25 000	27 315	42 244	33 750	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 688	1 056	838	584	492	727	—	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	6 846	7 550	7 957	4 556	5 432	7 439	—	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.2	15.8	19.9	10.4	13.2	19.8	—	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	16 800	17 306	16 927	14 185	12 784	18 333	—	—	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	14 738	14 255	10 457	5 953	8 216	21 690	7 931	5 229	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 913	1 027	915	661	549	862	9	6	—	—
With earnings	1 147	636	603	307	331	651	9	—	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 768	37 696	25 645	19 871	21 001	56 988	32 546	—	—	—
With Social Security income	878	519	359	242	183	306	—	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 151	8 669	8 269	5 664	7 894	9 263	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income	165	67	181	295	119	47	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 528	3 997	4 419	3 279	5 248	4 501	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	457	325	198	119	136	192	—	6	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 074	7 496	7 628	5 001	7 118	8 755	—	12 200	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 681	42 229	29 801	16 203	21 204	66 885	32 606	12 200	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 281	43 178	26 683	10 698	19 982	113 576	32 606	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 827	41 804	31 676	23 751	22 395	38 793	—	12 200	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 472	44 140	36 533	23 749	24 337	72 558	32 606	12 200	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 288	47 153	41 038	15 284	24 277	126 463	32 606	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 431	42 818	34 436	32 520	24 375	40 383	—	12 200	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 625	28 866	17 705	9 719	17 824	26 774	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 185	20 794	9 697	7 050	17 609	19 143	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 772	32 981	26 626	14 758	18 477	31 860	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 409	722	602	460	389	583	9	6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	851	453	310	186	233	383	9	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	522	244	243	292	192	219	9	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	143	104	105	124	71	76	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	1 191	610	381	169	213	511	9	6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	795	397	223	83	137	353	9	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	436	191	121	95	82	191	9	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	135	80	47	38	27	76	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	191	77	167	257	133	55	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	56	33	63	74	71	24	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	86	42	105	185	100	22	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	24	49	86	39	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	552	310	370	236	212	296	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	504	305	313	201	160	279	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	305	175	164	85	77	95	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 468	2 373	2 136	1 608	1 340	2 019	37	14	—	—
Persons under 18 years	932	375	466	494	329	394	18	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	923	375	466	488	329	394	18	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	683	262	332	327	239	309	18	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 091	676	484	199	204	416	—	6	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	404	285	192	85	86	159	—	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	76	34	111	238	107	40	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	5.4	4.7	18.4	51.7	27.5	6.9	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	8	33	41	33	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	59	23	96	208	89	24	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	23	55	101	43	18	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	18	26	26	61	37	27	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	20	14	23	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	8	15	26	56	37	18	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	15	18	15	14	18	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	58	8	61	177	53	13	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	4	27	4	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	51	8	61	152	47	6	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	8	28	86	24	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	126	21	117	124	66	26	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	117	21	80	89	27	26	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	56	14	31	33	—	20	—	—	—	—
Persons	331	131	578	882	407	183	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	7.4	5.5	27.1	54.9	30.4	9.1	—	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	105	48	253	368	180	64	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	96	48	253	362	180	64	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	15	169	224	128	47	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	75	26	46	52	6	31	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	9	14	36	16	6	26	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	158	68	159	541	272	122	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	480	203	710	987	556	222	—	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 192	588	1 025	1 206	732	425	—	14	—	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	59	100	640	1 253	1 087	1 239	3 558	2 221	1 626	2 472
Less than \$5,000	17	—	69	150	168	85	242	81	111	254
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	17	118	151	140	123	331	240	163	220
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	28	68	204	121	99	262	190	104	280
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	5	132	279	209	243	731	411	281	381
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	20	88	222	247	240	548	477	330	498
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	6	72	159	118	261	759	475	348	430
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	15	74	79	69	149	557	290	240	312
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	9	8	—	8	39	99	32	36	73
\$100,000 or more	11	—	11	9	7	—	29	25	13	24
Median (dollars)	16 058	25 000	19 434	19 032	19 205	27 726	28 771	28 428	29 930	27 475
Mean (dollars)	37 991	31 410	27 064	24 312	23 388	29 790	32 427	31 762	31 703	30 481
Families	47	82	528	976	731	887	2 857	1 816	1 161	1 993
Median income (dollars)	16 250	27 000	23 672	21 920	26 853	31 858	33 350	30 801	35 095	30 788
Males 15 years and over, with income	43	103	663	1 128	816	1 073	3 419	2 243	1 514	2 280
Median income (dollars)	16 635	12 250	15 542	15 889	19 340	23 150	20 614	21 456	21 875	21 944
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.9	33.0	38.9	38.8	50.9	60.4	55.5	51.7	50.4	54.0
Median income (dollars)	12 500	29 583	29 844	26 296	29 821	31 286	33 853	29 790	30 828	31 444
Females 15 years and over, with income	40	102	484	862	902	1 070	2 855	1 700	1 351	2 064
Median income (dollars)	4 722	9 397	6 071	5 205	5 747	6 590	6 457	6 890	8 125	6 481
Percent year-round full-time workers	12.5	20.6	19.6	15.8	21.2	22.1	26.7	26.0	26.5	20.1
Median income (dollars)	6 250	13 750	15 859	18 276	13 375	13 364	15 792	15 222	16 083	16 125
Per capita income (dollars)	13 109	8 922	9 455	9 242	9 992	11 952	11 911	11 383	12 657	11 570
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	59	100	640	1 253	1 087	1 239	3 558	2 221	1 626	2 472
With earnings	42	75	439	798	689	914	2 854	1 736	1 167	1 768
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 469	33 188	31 047	27 264	26 939	31 746	33 041	32 986	34 170	33 652
With Social Security income	11	32	249	459	410	419	1 045	618	599	747
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 543	6 309	7 797	7 505	7 363	8 324	7 593	9 384	7 585	8 292
With public assistance income	11	13	90	140	194	92	283	173	102	321
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 134	2 095	3 696	5 406	3 179	3 103	3 472	3 843	4 147	4 109
With retirement income	6	50	94	386	257	281	726	441	415	494
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 160	4 939	7 532	7 123	5 398	6 603	6 915	6 455	7 306	7 938
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	45 659	34 733	30 666	27 222	27 974	34 732	36 149	34 588	37 416	33 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 701	36 675	30 254	24 589	23 738	38 148	36 305	33 202	35 091	31 480
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 553	31 538	31 014	29 760	32 339	31 674	36 016	35 900	38 992	35 691
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 659	48 006	34 518	29 032	32 023	37 216	38 241	36 637	39 124	38 052
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 701	52 789	36 227	26 880	29 615	42 446	39 678	35 540	38 422	39 155
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 553	40 353	33 244	31 178	34 140	32 815	36 971	37 646	39 583	37 196
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	12 966	12 588	12 560	10 605	18 812	21 879	18 238	25 865	12 197
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	9 536	10 032	7 886	7 211	14 443	12 404	16 332	14 769	8 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 000	17 468	18 300	16 860	24 208	28 361	21 069	36 608	22 765
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	47	82	528	976	731	887	2 857	1 816	1 161	1 993
Householder worked in 1989	30	59	355	636	499	671	2 229	1 352	849	1 417
With related children under 18 years	27	57	264	494	380	435	1 378	921	509	992
With related children under 5 years	6	8	68	173	139	117	467	277	144	295
Married-couple families	47	52	433	841	545	755	2 454	1 614	980	1 634
Householder worked in 1989	30	46	306	571	391	575	2 015	1 271	732	1 219
With related children under 18 years	27	32	203	428	255	351	1 174	801	411	732
With related children under 5 years	6	8	51	151	104	87	422	252	133	195
Female householder, no husband present	—	24	64	98	145	114	320	174	124	292
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	25	40	73	78	161	73	72	148
With related children under 18 years	—	19	46	60	103	73	164	114	65	221
With related children under 5 years	—	—	12	18	30	24	36	22	5	76
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12	18	153	304	458	414	850	443	522	594
Nonfamily householder	12	18	112	277	356	352	701	405	465	479
65 years and over	5	5	72	165	204	145	270	204	251	208
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	169	349	1 869	3 283	2 523	3 085	9 654	6 219	4 065	6 465
Persons under 18 years	62	127	510	870	631	745	2 410	1 675	850	1 562
Related children under 18 years	62	127	510	870	611	745	2 390	1 675	842	1 562
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	118	440	660	446	575	1 779	1 312	646	1 192
Persons 65 years and over	5	31	244	510	430	498	1 026	699	696	838
Persons 75 years and over	—	6	111	159	159	174	408	275	239	276
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	10	11	95	213	123	73	264	147	85	276
Percent below poverty level	21.3	13.4	18.0	21.8	16.8	8.2	9.2	8.1	7.3	13.8
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	28	88	57	32	114	50	44	115
With related children under 18 years	10	11	74	147	117	41	187	102	80	267
With related children under 5 years	6	—	20	58	41	15	49	41	37	111
Married-couple families	10	—	49	155	34	26	155	90	43	107
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	13	72	22	—	62	41	25	68
With related children under 18 years	10	—	33	108	28	—	94	47	38	107
With related children under 5 years	6	—	5	39	11	—	25	25	32	40
Female householder, no husband present	—	5	36	49	84	47	95	57	30	154
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	10	11	30	32	49	9	13	39
With related children under 18 years	—	5	31	35	84	41	79	55	30	145
With related children under 5 years	—	—	10	15	25	15	24	16	5	63
Unrelated individuals	7	—	64	93	181	121	230	72	104	190
Nonfamily householder	7	—	42	75	111	88	172	58	92	115
65 years and over	—	—	17	51	53	43	60	19	49	27
Persons	48	34	402	850	520	332	1 089	534	427	1 057
Percent below poverty level	28.4	9.7	21.5	25.9	20.6	10.8	11.3	8.6	10.5	16.3
Persons under 18 years	22	23	149	305	200	83	375	181	178	437
Related children under 18 years	22	23	149	305	180	83	355	181	170	437
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	23	129	225	123	59	294	126	109	294
Persons 65 years and over	—	6	22	90	64	81	88	40	49	27
Persons 75 years and over	—	6	16	32	14	30	45	32	28	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	48	—	180	432	232	101	551	216	264	652
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	48	67	515	1 023	628	384	1 359	810	572	1 328
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	75	107	916	1 598	1 218	829	2 844	1 751	981	1 980

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 685	1 616	942	1 641	887	1 199	418	2 196
Less than \$5,000	88	162	74	131	71	99	13	127
\$5,000 to \$9,999	278	199	148	215	106	211	31	113
\$10,000 to \$14,999	217	170	127	263	103	129	16	177
\$15,000 to \$24,999	344	396	192	392	238	287	46	412
\$25,000 to \$34,999	262	314	196	265	159	210	89	408
\$35,000 to \$49,999	319	220	141	212	127	159	90	482
\$50,000 to \$74,999	120	130	52	133	59	90	116	364
\$75,000 to \$99,999	41	17	4	25	8	11	17	108
\$100,000 or more	16	8	8	5	16	3	—	5
Median (dollars)	22 822	21 763	22 454	20 149	21 558	19 720	37 333	32 030
Mean (dollars)	26 759	25 154	24 228	25 420	25 820	23 604	38 990	34 346
Families	1 212	1 210	672	1 245	708	797	317	1 910
Median income (dollars)	28 594	25 034	25 319	23 598	25 541	26 045	41 458	33 896
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 517	1 455	813	1 444	882	944	436	2 143
Median income (dollars)	20 216	17 075	18 709	15 984	16 139	17 321	30 000	24 430
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.0	41.0	44.3	40.2	41.5	42.5	55.0	51.9
Median income (dollars)	29 087	30 099	25 988	26 971	28 269	25 986	41 156	34 830
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 524	1 253	742	1 388	688	1 041	297	1 808
Median income (dollars)	6 566	6 454	6 272	7 373	7 129	7 621	8 897	7 272
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.3	19.2	19.7	25.1	18.2	22.5	34.0	27.7
Median income (dollars)	14 617	13 155	16 597	15 366	12 019	13 942	16 490	16 185
Per capita income (dollars)	10 563	9 672	9 755	9 891	9 385	10 291	14 729	12 262
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 685	1 616	942	1 641	887	1 199	418	2 196
With earnings	1 171	1 051	603	1 046	589	720	339	1 806
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 337	27 918	26 749	26 424	27 740	24 794	39 888	34 571
With Social Security income	679	596	358	711	351	579	79	640
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 376	8 642	7 316	8 459	8 624	8 007	8 644	7 410
With public assistance income	153	211	100	163	142	134	17	126
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 974	3 819	3 778	3 423	3 620	3 706	2 715	3 869
With retirement income	500	407	267	444	235	409	83	465
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 506	6 854	6 766	6 298	6 359	6 527	8 793	6 610
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	32 002	27 745	27 562	27 581	29 444	29 194	42 275	36 697
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 048	26 208	28 833	31 311	28 148	27 782	43 349	40 038
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 892	28 766	26 730	27 163	28 155	30 080	40 808	34 024
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 047	29 725	29 837	29 732	31 909	31 752	42 136	39 631
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 423	29 655	31 777	30 735	34 490	33 464	42 725	43 471
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 008	29 769	28 595	28 928	29 950	30 780	41 353	36 266
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 794	14 768	14 338	15 137	18 161	17 033	44 454	19 440
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 047	9 064	9 833	10 803	9 326	9 129	51 510	11 996
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 758	20 401	16 997	17 871	21 695	25 991	29 167	23 907
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 212	1 210	672	1 245	708	797	317	1 910
Householder worked in 1989	853	750	434	771	453	488	256	1 487
With related children under 18 years	537	523	307	548	310	323	183	899
With related children under 5 years	133	160	116	171	129	117	73	313
Married-couple families	954	1 013	561	1 018	591	638	298	1 561
Householder worked in 1989	683	665	389	655	412	414	237	1 285
With related children under 18 years	398	408	235	469	257	237	170	756
With related children under 5 years	120	111	100	153	106	90	73	275
Female householder, no husband present	179	157	97	181	91	128	19	256
Householder worked in 1989	106	60	34	99	28	61	19	165
With related children under 18 years	115	96	58	72	45	74	13	104
With related children under 5 years	13	42	16	18	15	23	—	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	542	486	301	446	190	434	108	320
Nonfamily householder	473	406	270	396	179	402	101	286
65 years and over	301	190	155	268	89	276	24	129
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 303	4 151	2 332	4 176	2 438	2 744	1 119	6 128
Persons under 18 years	945	1 007	555	1 022	597	583	260	1 614
Related children under 18 years	939	1 007	552	1 020	597	583	260	1 591
Related children 5 to 17 years	720	824	426	808	437	454	178	1 230
Persons 65 years and over	777	675	418	855	381	710	107	687
Persons 75 years and over	260	232	170	355	124	286	37	195
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	108	165	92	182	98	87	23	158
Percent below poverty level	8.9	13.6	13.7	14.6	13.8	10.9	7.3	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	20	51	34	93	39	47	10	65
With related children under 18 years	58	130	64	126	72	66	23	103
With related children under 5 years	20	58	31	52	37	23	17	61
Married-couple families	64	92	50	124	48	33	23	85
Householder worked in 1989	13	36	26	61	27	22	10	40
With related children under 18 years	27	64	32	86	41	21	23	45
With related children under 5 years	13	25	20	45	20	12	17	31
Female householder, no husband present	44	69	41	54	30	54	—	73
Householder worked in 1989	7	13	7	30	5	25	—	25
With related children under 18 years	31	62	31	38	23	45	—	58
With related children under 5 years	7	29	11	7	9	11	—	30
Unrelated individuals	141	151	70	115	60	108	7	81
Nonfamily householder	123	103	58	97	51	94	—	47
65 years and over	89	42	33	71	22	66	—	22
Persons	476	778	379	743	390	387	102	550
Percent below poverty level	11.1	18.7	16.3	17.8	16.0	14.1	9.1	9.0
Persons under 18 years	113	326	148	267	142	136	33	206
Related children under 18 years	107	326	145	265	142	136	33	183
Related children 5 to 17 years	67	256	100	189	94	108	12	123
Persons 65 years and over	141	59	56	79	27	81	—	60
Persons 75 years and over	47	32	24	48	17	43	—	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	156	401	153	289	151	172	64	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	807	1 023	571	1 016	481	539	115	669
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 426	1 709	941	1 710	923	1 008	209	1 393

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	564	760	418	19	—	2 177	1 605	982	1 430
Less than \$5,000	31	93	13	—	—	127	137	59	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999	43	232	31	—	—	113	229	74	203
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	92	16	—	—	177	183	116	128
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	153	46	10	—	402	318	247	305
\$25,000 to \$34,999	118	43	89	—	—	408	279	201	254
\$35,000 to \$49,999	102	76	90	—	—	482	249	145	259
\$50,000 to \$74,999	110	53	116	—	—	364	281	140	121
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	12	17	9	—	99	21	—	41
\$100,000 or more	23	6	—	—	—	5	5	—	28
Median (dollars)	34 259	12 566	37 333	24 875	—	32 039	22 933	24 745	24 167
Mean (dollars)	43 870	20 459	38 990	54 604	—	34 169	26 859	27 429	29 579
Families	439	394	317	19	—	1 891	1 101	786	953
Median income (dollars)	42 216	22 583	41 458	24 875	—	33 908	28 958	27 738	30 591
Males 15 years and over, with income	501	464	436	19	—	2 124	1 317	959	1 171
Median income (dollars)	30 048	16 603	30 000	24 875	—	24 382	21 498	19 375	18 693
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.7	44.0	55.0	100.0	—	51.5	54.8	48.1	44.1
Median income (dollars)	41 173	30 139	41 156	24 875	—	34 844	27 222	29 095	26 927
Females 15 years and over, with income	475	651	297	8	—	1 800	1 448	816	1 316
Median income (dollars)	9 969	6 346	8 897	40 476	—	7 234	6 681	6 557	7 910
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.1	17.5	34.0	100.0	—	27.4	24.9	17.4	27.3
Median income (dollars)	21 875	16 250	16 490	40 476	—	16 055	11 583	15 568	13 958
Per capita income (dollars)	18 548	10 673	14 729	15 093	—	12 232	11 067	9 418	12 637
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	564	760	418	19	—	2 177	1 605	982	1 430
With earnings	336	410	339	19	—	1 787	1 138	722	999
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 847	25 693	39 888	50 095	—	34 406	29 698	29 571	30 338
With Social Security income	285	390	79	—	—	640	629	303	619
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 593	6 613	8 644	—	—	7 410	6 799	8 497	7 778
With public assistance income	26	84	17	—	—	126	118	65	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 947	2 365	2 715	—	—	3 869	3 015	4 155	2 902
With retirement income	191	176	83	—	—	465	315	235	329
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 938	7 187	8 793	—	—	6 610	7 039	6 818	8 271
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	50 590	29 215	42 275	54 604	—	36 517	32 685	30 737	36 226
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 894	23 642	43 349	23 000	—	40 241	31 435	32 297	33 267
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 875	31 656	40 808	89 720	—	33 547	33 613	29 378	37 920
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 813	33 030	42 136	54 604	—	39 447	34 362	31 774	38 250
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 518	29 122	42 725	23 000	—	43 756	35 482	33 220	34 782
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 861	34 517	41 353	89 720	—	35 682	33 545	30 219	40 675
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 236	17 323	44 454	—	—	19 440	23 187	19 638	29 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 236	13 465	51 510	—	—	11 996	9 250	—	19 906
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	20 500	29 167	—	—	23 907	33 965	21 275	31 313
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	439	394	317	19	—	1 891	1 101	786	953
Householder worked in 1989	300	312	256	19	—	1 468	819	545	624
With related children under 18 years	159	136	183	10	—	889	506	394	396
With related children under 5 years	49	49	73	—	—	313	171	110	137
Married-couple families	405	283	298	19	—	1 542	908	660	763
Householder worked in 1989	266	213	237	19	—	1 266	713	486	548
With related children under 18 years	130	78	170	10	—	746	401	358	326
With related children under 5 years	49	19	73	—	—	275	164	92	128
Female householder, no husband present	29	93	19	—	—	256	133	78	131
Householder worked in 1989	29	86	19	—	—	165	76	22	36
With related children under 18 years	29	58	13	—	—	104	72	14	39
With related children under 5 years	—	30	—	—	—	38	—	4	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	139	383	108	—	—	320	567	235	526
Nonfamily householder	125	366	101	—	—	286	504	196	477
65 years and over	96	248	24	—	—	129	289	84	290
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 357	1 453	1 119	66	—	6 062	3 875	2 841	3 313
Persons under 18 years	277	208	260	28	—	1 586	856	765	648
Related children under 18 years	277	208	260	28	—	1 563	839	761	648
Related children 5 to 17 years	225	156	178	28	—	1 202	677	601	500
Persons 65 years and over	394	432	107	—	—	687	620	374	744
Persons 75 years and over	138	211	37	—	—	195	219	156	320
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	18	69	23	—	—	158	118	63	68
Percent below poverty level	4.1	17.5	7.3	—	—	8.4	10.7	8.0	7.1
Householder worked in 1989	14	56	10	—	—	65	69	16	20
With related children under 18 years	7	49	23	—	—	103	94	42	42
With related children under 5 years	—	27	17	—	—	61	23	21	26
Married-couple families	11	26	23	—	—	85	60	48	38
Householder worked in 1989	7	20	10	—	—	40	48	16	17
With related children under 18 years	—	13	23	—	—	45	46	36	27
With related children under 5 years	—	6	17	—	—	31	23	21	22
Female householder, no husband present	7	43	—	—	—	73	46	15	26
Householder worked in 1989	7	36	—	—	—	25	21	—	3
With related children under 18 years	7	36	—	—	—	58	36	6	11
With related children under 5 years	—	21	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	31	140	7	—	—	81	199	70	153
Nonfamily householder	25	123	—	—	—	47	163	38	121
65 years and over	24	69	—	—	—	22	84	20	104
Persons	71	351	102	—	—	550	628	338	358
Percent below poverty level	5.2	24.2	9.1	—	—	9.1	16.2	11.9	10.8
Persons under 18 years	6	103	33	—	—	206	232	133	77
Related children under 18 years	6	103	33	—	—	183	221	129	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	73	12	—	—	123	189	103	42
Persons 65 years and over	24	87	—	—	—	60	88	53	120
Persons 75 years and over	12	48	—	—	—	13	32	23	54
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32	108	64	—	—	231	264	183	124
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	118	453	115	—	—	669	826	466	561
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	167	760	209	49	—	1 344	1 264	994	926

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV—Can.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hancock County, WV		Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 086	1 090	878	722	878	21	651	1 045	
Less than \$5,000	28	97	127	27	127	—	76	32	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	104	137	167	32	167	8	91	126	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	115	128	38	128	—	50	63	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	177	237	135	108	135	8	90	179	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	269	198	169	127	169	—	112	188	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	185	212	67	155	67	—	126	170	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	170	94	71	173	71	5	88	206	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	53	—	14	55	14	—	18	81	
\$100,000 or more	27	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	29 692	22 430	16 466	37 685	16 466	23 281	26 101	30 360	
Mean (dollars)	35 730	25 262	21 333	40 039	21 333	26 223	28 048	35 606	
Families	906	817	550	563	550	8	446	855	
Median income (dollars)	33 190	26 426	19 808	43 906	19 808	23 750	32 143	32 193	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 458	1 017	640	711	640	5	511	1 019	
Median income (dollars)	18 958	17 302	15 588	27 292	15 588	61 359	24 180	24 640	
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.7	49.8	37.5	57.7	37.5	—	50.9	49.6	
Median income (dollars)	31 429	25 556	30 658	35 119	30 658	—	35 658	36 133	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 081	976	796	611	796	24	494	862	
Median income (dollars)	4 020	6 543	6 451	11 060	6 451	11 250	6 683	7 575	
Percent year-round full-time workers	15.7	23.1	18.7	31.6	18.7	66.7	17.8	30.7	
Median income (dollars)	18 056	12 475	14 375	20 562	14 375	12 500	28 125	14 375	
Per capita income (dollars)	10 902	9 353	9 374	15 421	9 374	18 989	12 427	13 639	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 086	1 090	878	722	878	21	651	1 045	
With earnings	879	818	558	581	558	8	493	769	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 558	25 547	22 911	38 052	22 911	24 000	28 905	36 718	
With Social Security income	291	427	397	265	397	13	192	406	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 815	7 365	7 381	9 902	7 381	7 342	7 432	8 947	
With public assistance income	12	52	137	4	137	—	34	67	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 748	2 585	3 053	3 960	3 053	—	3 802	5 454	
With retirement income	224	289	156	203	156	5	183	295	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 914	6 105	7 633	8 762	7 633	12 648	7 139	8 546	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	39 136	28 492	24 201	45 102	24 201	24 000	33 319	38 378	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 726	30 157	18 293	42 901	18 293	—	34 793	35 123	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 621	26 903	29 089	46 483	29 089	24 000	32 285	40 434	
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 361	30 677	29 790	46 279	29 790	—	34 841	42 087	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 253	33 405	30 115	44 748	30 115	—	38 302	43 047	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 511	28 242	29 596	47 309	29 596	—	31 524	41 570	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 645	12 959	16 272	32 240	16 272	24 000	22 427	19 647	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 338	13 560	6 254	13 915	6 254	—	11 398	11 132	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 312	12 076	28 991	38 857	28 991	24 000	26 437	32 598	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	906	817	550	563	550	8	446	855	
Householder worked in 1989	691	563	328	435	328	8	320	563	
With related children under 18 years	410	409	292	233	292	—	196	340	
With related children under 5 years	164	125	110	84	110	—	80	100	
Married-couple families	851	719	331	507	331	—	327	717	
Householder worked in 1989	657	509	205	400	205	—	251	488	
With related children under 18 years	376	339	136	204	136	—	165	260	
With related children under 5 years	159	95	46	69	46	—	64	72	
Female householder, no husband present	34	84	202	49	202	8	90	121	
Householder worked in 1989	13	40	111	28	111	8	46	65	
With related children under 18 years	13	60	144	22	144	—	31	73	
With related children under 5 years	—	30	52	15	52	—	16	21	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	232	327	387	177	387	13	226	217	
Nonfamily householder	180	273	328	159	328	13	205	190	
65 years and over	68	149	189	88	189	13	89	90	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 988	2 905	2 017	1 866	2 017	29	1 464	2 736	
Persons under 18 years	716	710	431	413	431	—	316	573	
Related children under 18 years	709	710	431	413	431	—	307	573	
Related children 5 to 17 years	544	573	320	304	320	—	220	425	
Persons 65 years and over	417	425	444	322	444	13	212	442	
Persons 75 years and over	130	151	209	105	209	8	63	105	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	57	110	129	7	129	—	70	69	
Percent below poverty level	6.3	13.5	23.5	1.2	23.5	—	15.7	8.1	
Householder worked in 1989	25	48	69	7	69	—	37	23	
With related children under 18 years	36	78	107	7	107	—	32	46	
With related children under 5 years	15	50	57	—	57	—	17	20	
Married-couple families	50	57	47	—	47	—	36	31	
Householder worked in 1989	25	29	14	—	14	—	17	12	
With related children under 18 years	36	35	30	—	30	—	10	8	
With related children under 5 years	15	20	11	—	11	—	10	—	
Female householder, no husband present	7	43	82	7	82	—	34	31	
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	55	7	55	—	20	11	
With related children under 18 years	—	33	77	7	77	—	22	31	
With related children under 5 years	—	30	46	—	46	—	7	13	
Unrelated individuals	80	98	94	34	94	—	52	18	
Nonfamily householder	37	73	63	30	63	—	43	5	
65 years and over	7	44	28	16	28	—	6	5	
Persons	278	472	482	48	482	—	228	195	
Percent below poverty level	9.3	16.2	23.9	2.6	23.9	—	15.6	7.1	
Persons under 18 years	88	161	170	7	170	—	62	65	
Related children under 18 years	81	161	170	7	170	—	53	65	
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	101	120	7	120	—	27	44	
Persons 65 years and over	15	94	45	16	45	—	31	20	
Persons 75 years and over	—	43	39	6	39	—	13	5	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	94	144	285	38	285	—	123	107	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	403	668	704	61	704	8	280	362	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	772	1 245	1 073	287	1 073	8	450	666	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 852	1 164	992	—	2 378	1 210	2 251	571
Less than \$5,000	124	51	15	—	217	85	143	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123	101	105	—	180	232	138	104
\$10,000 to \$14,999	127	126	112	—	351	198	271	84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	346	205	176	—	602	280	399	122
\$25,000 to \$34,999	288	245	176	—	391	166	292	78
\$35,000 to \$49,999	359	206	229	—	381	172	468	63
\$50,000 to \$74,999	347	200	129	—	219	70	444	64
\$75,000 to \$99,999	113	25	20	—	19	7	53	6
\$100,000 or more	25	5	30	—	18	—	43	2
Median (dollars)	31 238	29 300	29 385	—	22 398	17 320	30 704	19 120
Mean (dollars)	38 147	31 714	36 451	—	26 526	22 019	37 152	24 409
Families	1 450	857	659	—	1 886	820	1 822	366
Median income (dollars)	38 598	33 137	39 293	—	24 851	23 125	35 732	25 789
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 770	977	886	—	2 233	965	2 295	474
Median income (dollars)	24 350	24 375	26 447	—	16 850	15 118	21 387	16 406
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.4	52.0	57.6	—	51.9	41.7	56.2	39.2
Median income (dollars)	39 491	31 745	39 583	—	23 136	25 694	35 509	31 184
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 587	942	744	—	1 935	980	1 713	472
Median income (dollars)	7 473	8 899	7 847	—	6 587	7 286	6 221	6 658
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.8	30.4	23.4	—	28.6	23.3	20.5	20.3
Median income (dollars)	18 466	15 398	15 682	—	11 883	12 717	15 612	12 813
Per capita income (dollars)	15 168	13 216	15 237	—	9 705	9 221	13 435	10 235
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 852	1 164	992	—	2 378	1 210	2 251	571
With earnings	1 306	842	723	—	1 831	780	1 800	365
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 058	32 370	40 061	—	27 686	24 350	38 822	26 612
With Social Security income	661	460	356	—	678	510	544	276
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 843	8 754	7 883	—	8 110	7 250	8 272	7 368
With public assistance income	114	44	38	—	193	54	103	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 084	5 322	5 322	—	3 227	2 371	3 992	3 374
With retirement income	500	290	285	—	542	297	510	168
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 911	8 761	6 900	—	6 375	6 973	8 164	6 257
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	43 559	36 128	44 651	—	29 079	26 814	41 591	31 444
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 686	37 875	55 723	—	27 494	29 476	45 256	30 858
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 658	35 044	38 554	—	30 570	24 538	38 204	31 841
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 222	38 984	47 188	—	31 121	27 736	43 779	34 224
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 473	42 738	58 560	—	31 216	31 200	48 784	37 174
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 585	36 654	40 652	—	31 039	24 353	39 288	32 498
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 626	21 715	14 427	—	14 766	20 972	18 744	19 224
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 343	15 986	14 311	—	10 635	16 272	13 601	11 443
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 550	26 348	14 491	—	26 316	23 962	24 733	29 275
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 450	857	659	—	1 886	820	1 822	366
Householder worked in 1989	955	579	499	—	1 396	585	1 405	262
With related children under 18 years	543	333	250	—	953	399	902	162
With related children under 5 years	187	104	93	—	267	105	178	49
Married-couple families	1 276	700	600	—	1 621	668	1 643	298
Householder worked in 1989	837	488	481	—	1 220	490	1 267	219
With related children under 18 years	445	268	224	—	791	330	800	123
With related children under 5 years	155	87	93	—	202	79	151	41
Female householder, no husband present	135	123	42	—	205	108	158	55
Householder worked in 1989	82	69	18	—	125	69	117	37
With related children under 18 years	81	55	15	—	151	51	89	32
With related children under 5 years	32	17	—	—	54	14	27	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	441	336	361	—	597	431	501	218
Nonfamily householder	402	307	333	—	492	390	429	205
65 years and over	169	163	143	—	231	244	179	146
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 677	2 777	2 384	—	6 538	2 824	6 284	1 333
Persons under 18 years	967	530	433	—	1 724	678	1 616	291
Related children under 18 years	967	530	433	—	1 717	678	1 607	291
Related children 5 to 17 years	749	397	312	—	1 390	509	1 261	224
Persons 65 years and over	850	547	427	—	738	541	569	293
Persons 75 years and over	294	186	170	—	236	218	180	122
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	70	40	36	—	260	150	178	37
Percent below poverty level	4.8	4.7	5.5	—	13.8	18.3	9.8	10.1
Householder worked in 1989	25	27	31	—	117	92	83	18
With related children under 18 years	53	28	22	—	222	100	139	30
With related children under 5 years	34	17	10	—	98	45	33	13
Married-couple families	35	13	23	—	159	117	134	22
Householder worked in 1989	13	6	23	—	73	73	63	10
With related children under 18 years	18	7	17	—	131	78	95	15
With related children under 5 years	7	—	10	—	44	34	22	9
Female householder, no husband present	35	27	13	—	90	26	44	15
Householder worked in 1989	12	21	8	—	33	12	20	8
With related children under 18 years	35	21	5	—	80	15	44	15
With related children under 5 years	27	17	—	—	43	4	11	4
Unrelated individuals	113	48	22	—	163	130	116	60
Nonfamily householder	94	32	15	—	118	117	71	55
65 years and over	32	15	8	—	82	83	46	46
Persons	311	141	152	—	1 076	633	693	190
Percent below poverty level	6.6	5.1	6.4	—	16.5	22.4	11.0	14.3
Persons under 18 years	85	36	64	—	465	179	246	65
Related children under 18 years	85	36	64	—	465	179	237	65
Related children 5 to 17 years	48	22	54	—	328	107	179	45
Persons 65 years and over	65	15	28	—	119	130	46	46
Persons 75 years and over	26	8	8	—	68	57	28	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	181	92	71	—	557	117	392	51
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	415	249	281	—	1 348	813	1 045	304
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	868	618	556	—	2 635	1 284	1 907	569

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)
	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city		
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	136 052	75 369	18 480	60 683	
Native	133 893	74 289	17 855	59 604	
Foreign born	2 159	1 080	625	1 079	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	548	303	183	245	
Persons 5 years and over	128 773	71 153	17 458	57 620	
Speak a language other than English	6 595	3 378	1 525	3 217	
Do not speak English "very well"	2 112	1 088	485	1 024	
In linguistically isolated households	808	415	219	393	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 309	17 685	4 447	14 624	
Preprimary school	1 919	1 082	324	837	
Public school	1 228	715	183	513	
Elementary or high school	22 833	12 690	2 429	10 143	
Public school	20 583	11 108	1 769	9 475	
College	7 557	3 913	1 694	3 644	
Public college	4 771	2 364	573	2 407	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	92 747	51 406	13 003	41 341	
Less than 9th grade	10 699	5 463	1 696	5 236	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 183	8 905	2 280	6 278	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41 335	23 615	4 773	17 720	
Some college, no degree	12 057	6 248	1 808	5 809	
Associate degree	4 660	2 612	619	2 048	
Bachelor's degree	5 657	3 119	1 299	2 538	
Graduate or professional degree	3 156	1 444	528	1 712	
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	72.0	69.4	72.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	8.9	14.1	10.3	
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 232	1 239	1 130	1 224	
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	128 773	71 153	17 458	57 620	
Same house	90 261	49 808	10 717	40 453	
Different house in United States	38 267	21 206	6 646	17 061	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 301	4 803	3 039	4 498	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 477	10 493	1 319	7 984	
Different MSA/PMSA	7 082	4 058	1 836	3 024	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 407	1 852	452	1 555	
Abroad	245	139	95	106	
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	51 707	27 463	6 168	24 244	
Car, truck, or van	47 325	25 333	5 331	21 992	
Drive alone	41 562	22 307	4 615	19 255	
Carpooled	5 763	3 026	716	2 737	
Public transportation	269	156	79	113	
Other means	3 322	1 609	666	1 713	
Worked at home	791	365	92	426	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	20.4	14.9	17.9	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 789	23 492	5 666	20 297	
Central city	24 162	12 550	4 581	11 612	
Outside central city	19 627	10 942	1 085	8 685	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 918	3 971	502	3 947	
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	108 861	60 125	15 308	48 736	
In labor force	57 485	30 891	6 939	26 594	
Employed	52 712	27 996	6 339	24 716	
Unemployed	4 652	2 840	590	1 812	
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	9.2	8.5	6.8	
Females 16 years and over	57 996	32 192	8 578	25 804	
Employed	21 781	11 525	2 779	10 256	
Unemployed	1 882	1 126	293	756	
With own children under 6 years	6 449	3 620	878	2 829	
In labor force	2 949	1 518	409	1 431	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 600	5 781	1 106	4 819	
In labor force	6 282	3 312	623	2 970	
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 202	4 413	1 031	3 789	
Not enrolled in school	1 432	755	117	677	
Unemployed or not in labor force	741	434	86	307	
Not high school graduate	441	267	56	174	
Employed	111	49	6	62	
Unemployed	89	58	13	31	
Not in labor force	241	160	37	81	
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	62 165	33 220	7 695	28 945	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 644	24 516	5 409	22 128	
50 to 52 weeks	33 041	17 451	3 812	15 590	
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	85 315	46 604	10 700	38 711	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 434	2 605	719	1 829	
With a mobility limitation	2 320	1 435	391	885	
In labor force	387	228	69	159	
With a self-care limitation	3 117	1 797	538	1 320	
With a work disability	8 729	5 093	1 352	3 636	
In labor force	2 793	1 570	407	1 223	
Prevented from working	4 987	3 007	930	1 980	
No work disability	76 586	41 511	9 348	35 075	
In labor force	53 191	28 510	6 270	24 681	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 140	12 719	4 055	9 421	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 137	2 960	839	2 177	
With a mobility limitation	3 812	2 298	652	1 514	
With a self-care limitation	3 040	1 690	516	1 350	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	34 063	17 099	1 966	1 952	3 094	808
Native	33 374	16 521	1 899	1 885	3 039	776
Foreign born	689	578	67	67	55	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	195	157	10	10	28	12
Persons 5 years and over	32 293	16 238	1 904	1 890	2 815	731
Speak a language other than English	2 097	1 619	158	144	293	25
Do not speak English "very well"	736	573	36	36	61	17
In linguistically isolated households	308	228	10	10	34	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 791	3 575	870	870	819	192
Preprimary school	522	258	9	9	73	19
Public school	287	147	9	9	20	19
Elementary or high school	5 622	2 376	153	153	481	158
Public school	5 325	2 133	153	153	394	158
College	1 647	941	708	708	265	15
Public college	1 297	716	25	25	102	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	23 553	12 394	1 026	1 012	2 009	511
Less than 9th grade	2 978	1 606	253	253	179	132
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 480	1 611	297	297	336	149
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10 453	5 213	282	274	735	159
Some college, no degree	3 244	1 836	77	71	278	53
Associate degree	1 310	769	17	17	145	10
Bachelor's degree	1 342	876	73	73	257	8
Graduate or professional degree	746	483	27	27	79	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.6	74.0	46.4	45.7	74.4	45.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	11.0	9.7	9.9	16.7	1.6
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 220	1 074	608	608	1 250	1 855
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	32 293	16 238	1 904	1 890	2 815	731
Some house	22 585	11 261	608	594	1 581	436
Different house in United States	9 659	4 963	1 272	1 272	1 191	295
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 571	3 091	350	350	564	208
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 552	773	192	192	230	17
Different MSA/PMSA	1 460	745	643	643	310	63
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 076	354	87	87	87	7
Abroad	49	14	24	24	43	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	13 659	6 876	460	460	1 135	164
Car, truck, or van	12 641	6 427	102	102	1 005	146
Drove alone	11 010	5 654	90	90	812	113
Carpooled	1 631	773	12	12	193	33
Public transportation	58	53	6	6	17	—
Other means	723	303	336	336	99	18
Worked at home	237	93	16	16	14	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	16.4	7.8	7.8	15.3	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	11 140	5 992	460	460	1 005	164
Central city	7 650	5 520	378	378	831	136
Outside central city	3 490	472	82	82	174	28
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 519	884	—	—	130	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	27 360	14 098	1 772	1 758	2 377	619
In labor force	15 024	7 483	554	554	1 304	245
Employed	13 979	7 002	472	472	1 195	164
Unemployed	1 005	444	82	82	103	81
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.0	14.8	14.8	7.9	33.1
Females 16 years and over	14 397	7 528	1 065	1 057	1 336	344
Employed	5 690	2 917	252	252	540	84
Unemployed	426	237	34	34	69	29
With own children under 6 years	1 628	865	65	65	180	58
In labor force	763	419	9	9	76	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 763	1 128	66	66	225	91
In labor force	1 693	705	39	39	120	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 005	839	310	310	139	58
Not enrolled in school	379	136	9	9	10	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	195	79	9	9	4	10
Not high school graduate	113	36	9	9	4	—
Employed	48	5	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	12	—	9	9	—	—
Not in labor force	53	31	—	—	4	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	16 032	8 083	862	862	1 374	186
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	12 407	6 278	441	441	977	115
50 to 52 weeks	8 952	4 716	99	99	706	94
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	21 808	10 785	1 321	1 313	1 792	490
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 059	544	72	72	85	51
With a mobility limitation	526	282	61	61	49	34
In labor force	143	92	7	7	22	—
With a self-care limitation	709	372	45	45	71	40
With a work disability	2 139	1 042	233	233	155	112
In labor force	764	414	33	33	76	30
Prevented from working	1 122	488	144	144	68	74
No work disability	19 669	9 743	1 088	1 080	1 637	378
In labor force	13 892	6 884	514	514	1 180	215
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 254	3 120	323	317	507	117
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 114	657	97	97	119	14
With a mobility limitation	794	410	73	73	104	14
With a self-care limitation	654	443	47	47	62	6

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH		Total	Steubenville city	West Virginia (pt.)
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)			
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 712	27 996	27 996	6 339	24 716
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 830	2 154	2 154	777	1 676
Professional specialty occupations	5 965	2 971	2 971	928	2 994
Technicians and related support occupations	1 405	755	755	189	650
Sales occupations	5 139	2 673	2 673	634	2 466
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 291	3 961	3 961	954	3 330
Private household occupations	197	117	117	31	80
Protective service occupations	662	355	355	107	307
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 857	3 591	3 591	914	3 266
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	640	392	392	68	248
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 106	4 588	4 588	723	3 518
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 424	2 544	2 544	424	2 880
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 744	2 008	2 008	261	1 736
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 452	1 887	1 887	329	1 565
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	52 692	29 346	29 346	7 626	23 346
Less than \$5,000	4 223	2 655	2 655	909	1 568
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 387	3 855	3 855	1 264	2 532
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 756	3 313	3 313	971	2 443
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 563	6 023	6 023	1 554	4 540
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 849	4 901	4 901	939	3 948
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 869	4 750	4 750	1 011	4 119
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 274	2 970	2 970	672	3 304
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 227	538	538	148	689
\$100,000 or more	544	341	341	158	203
Median (dollars)	24 344	22 515	22 515	18 731	26 153
Mean (dollars)	29 262	28 055	28 055	27 313	30 780
Families	38 915	21 403	21 403	4 844	17 512
Median income (dollars)	29 395	28 180	28 180	25 867	30 987
Per capita income (dollars)	11 451	11 061	11 061	11 725	11 936
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	52 692	29 346	29 346	7 626	23 346
With earnings	36 754	19 674	19 674	4 396	17 080
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 636	30 969	30 969	32 190	32 405
With Social Security income	19 413	11 156	11 156	3 455	8 257
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 987	7 979	7 979	7 839	7 999
With public assistance income	4 832	3 419	3 419	1 154	1 413
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 772	3 840	3 840	3 949	3 606
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	33 933	32 699	32 699	34 580	35 441
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 560	32 255	32 255	34 189	35 190
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 721	35 840	35 840	39 892	37 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 194	37 510	37 510	44 541	38 999
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 027	16 579	16 579	16 539	20 219
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 272	10 434	10 434	9 956	12 656
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	38 915	21 403	21 403	4 844	17 512
Householder worked in 1989	26 986	14 333	14 333	2 749	12 653
With related children under 18 years	17 674	9 809	9 809	1 977	7 865
With related children under 5 years	5 653	3 211	3 211	724	2 442
Married-couple families	32 333	17 472	17 472	3 619	14 861
Householder worked in 1989	23 537	12 498	12 498	2 320	11 039
With related children under 18 years	14 145	7 646	7 646	1 336	6 499
With related children under 5 years	4 601	2 575	2 575	516	2 026
Female householder, no husband present	5 181	3 120	3 120	997	2 061
Householder worked in 1989	2 571	1 349	1 349	326	1 222
With related children under 18 years	2 986	1 870	1 870	591	1 116
With related children under 5 years	896	542	542	195	354
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 716	9 130	9 130	3 129	6 586
Nonfamily householder	13 777	7 943	7 943	2 782	5 834
65 years and over	7 244	4 182	4 182	1 427	3 062
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	133 063	73 662	73 662	17 104	59 401
Persons under 18 years	30 995	17 365	17 365	3 549	13 630
Related children under 18 years	30 838	17 284	17 284	3 518	13 554
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 600	13 106	13 106	2 501	10 494
Persons 65 years and over	22 140	12 719	12 719	4 055	9 421
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	4 416	2 720	2 720	739	1 696
Percent below poverty level	11.3	12.7	12.7	15.3	9.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 794	963	963	172	831
With related children under 18 years	3 388	2 135	2 135	624	1 253
With related children under 5 years	1 455	878	878	290	577
Married-couple families	2 305	1 305	1 305	262	1 000
Householder worked in 1989	1 063	556	556	89	507
With related children under 18 years	1 590	920	920	214	670
With related children under 5 years	733	431	431	124	302
Female householder, no husband present	1 917	1 265	1 265	427	652
Householder worked in 1989	644	348	348	68	296
With related children under 18 years	1 645	1 106	1 106	382	539
With related children under 5 years	653	400	400	153	253
Unrelated individuals	4 341	2 666	2 666	1 015	1 675
Nonfamily householder	3 308	2 066	2 066	822	1 242
65 years and over	1 776	1 043	1 043	411	733
Persons	18 657	11 491	11 491	3 345	7 166
Percent below poverty level	14.0	15.6	15.6	19.6	12.1
Persons under 18 years	6 584	4 132	4 132	1 165	2 452
Related children under 18 years	6 440	4 051	4 051	1 134	2 389
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 515	2 843	2 843	737	1 672
Persons 65 years and over	2 479	1 397	1 397	497	1 082
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 750	5 579	5 579	1 719	3 171
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 056	15 079	15 079	4 252	9 977

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 8
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	13 979	7 002	472	472	1 195	164
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	899	497	59	59	141	8
Professional specialty occupations	1 485	840	28	28	162	10
Technicians and related support occupations	369	156	22	22	17	6
Sales occupations	1 489	815	22	22	143	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 884	1 235	118	118	145	28
Private household occupations	19	—	6	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	179	76	7	7	30	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 760	788	128	128	199	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	182	17	8	8	21	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 988	993	10	10	129	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 749	705	11	11	92	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 019	411	15	15	16	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	957	469	38	38	100	9
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	13 330	6 953	644	638	1 222	321
Less than \$5,000	900	407	250	250	116	67
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 375	721	200	200	209	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 510	606	77	71	166	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 594	1 191	88	88	223	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 113	1 206	25	25	179	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 359	1 281	4	4	220	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 965	1 168	—	—	93	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	405	320	—	—	12	—
\$100,000 or more	109	53	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	25 970	28 973	6 091	6 030	20 307	8 820
Mean (dollars)	30 894	33 411	9 034	9 005	24 511	13 064
Families	9 996	5 129	279	273	770	206
Median income (dollars)	30 692	34 443	10 332	10 203	25 976	8 802
Per capita income (dollars)	12 144	13 638	6 193	6 200	9 532	5 184
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	13 330	6 953	644	638	1 222	321
With earnings	9 740	4 997	178	178	833	116
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 501	34 895	9 022	9 022	26 610	18 741
With Social Security income	4 644	2 636	345	345	442	155
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 217	8 510	6 159	6 159	7 447	5 620
With public assistance income	828	420	259	259	145	131
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 836	4 330	3 309	3 309	3 845	4 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	35 405	38 478	12 573	12 582	28 484	14 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 610	37 937	7 026	7 026	22 846	9 246
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 821	41 402	13 876	13 964	31 861	17 348
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 126	44 251	5 836	5 836	30 101	12 059
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 480	20 842	10 364	10 364	17 108	9 163
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 736	11 251	6 598	6 598	6 971	6 390
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	9 996	5 129	279	273	770	206
Householder worked in 1989	7 144	3 514	67	67	520	68
With related children under 18 years	4 427	2 029	133	133	369	129
With related children under 5 years	1 282	694	53	53	153	60
Married-couple families	8 511	4 308	120	114	571	103
Householder worked in 1989	6 213	3 035	35	35	429	46
With related children under 18 years	3 619	1 593	38	38	248	65
With related children under 5 years	1 003	541	38	38	113	24
Female householder, no husband present	1 213	687	127	127	178	88
Householder worked in 1989	736	388	25	25	80	7
With related children under 18 years	714	391	80	80	117	64
With related children under 5 years	252	153	15	15	36	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 763	2 022	400	400	573	137
Nanfamily householder	3 334	1 824	365	365	452	115
65 years and over	1 693	893	189	189	180	53
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	33 768	16 937	1 091	1 091	3 009	796
Persons under 18 years	7 653	3 400	203	203	786	227
Related children under 18 years	7 628	3 391	203	203	786	227
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 858	2 530	141	141	512	150
Persons 65 years and over	5 254	3 120	323	317	507	117
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	1 021	396	143	143	125	119
Percent below poverty level	10.2	7.7	51.3	52.4	16.2	57.8
Householder worked in 1989	517	207	23	23	53	14
With related children under 18 years	779	288	120	120	118	106
With related children under 5 years	337	148	53	53	51	44
Married-couple families	611	179	51	51	29	54
Householder worked in 1989	304	85	11	11	25	14
With related children under 18 years	409	90	38	38	29	49
With related children under 5 years	147	38	38	38	19	8
Female householder, no husband present	392	217	77	77	92	65
Householder worked in 1989	195	122	12	12	28	—
With related children under 18 years	352	198	67	67	85	57
With related children under 5 years	172	110	15	15	28	36
Unrelated individuals	830	361	271	271	169	68
Nanfamily householder	623	262	236	236	108	46
65 years and over	367	110	114	114	55	22
Persons	4 055	1 463	710	710	544	446
Percent below poverty level	12.0	8.6	64.3	65.1	18.1	56.0
Persons under 18 years	1 419	464	196	196	195	179
Related children under 18 years	1 401	455	196	196	195	179
Related children 5 to 17 years	968	309	134	134	109	119
Persons 65 years and over	549	208	128	128	62	35
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 939	822	401	401	228	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 735	2 227	788	788	767	477

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)
		Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	5 577	4 410	4 410	3 428	1 167
Native	5 549	4 388	4 388	3 406	1 161
Foreign born	28	22	22	22	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	5 154	4 070	4 070	3 126	1 084
Speak a language other than English	155	74	74	59	81
Do not speak English "very well"	78	23	23	20	55
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 670	1 307	1 307	1 012	363
Preprimary school	110	89	89	87	21
Public school	110	89	89	87	21
Elementary or high school	1 177	991	991	772	186
Public school	1 121	954	954	739	167
College	383	227	227	153	156
Public college	291	166	166	110	125
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	3 266	2 555	2 555	1 936	711
Less than 9th grade	376	254	254	172	122
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	664	569	569	460	95
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 225	965	965	729	260
Some college, no degree	650	545	545	418	105
Associate degree	151	75	75	60	76
Bachelor's degree	148	123	123	73	25
Graduate or professional degree	52	24	24	24	28
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	67.8	67.8	67.4	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	7.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 500	1 596	1 596	1 719	1 196
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	5 154	4 070	4 070	3 126	1 084
Same house	2 924	2 065	2 065	1 441	859
Different house in United States	2 203	1 985	1 985	1 665	218
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 529	1 369	1 369	1 258	160
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	269	233	233	78	36
Different MSA/PMSA	335	320	320	311	15
Not in on MSA/PMSA	70	63	63	18	7
Abroad	27	20	20	20	7
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 771	1 317	1 317	874	454
Car, truck, or van	1 524	1 156	1 156	747	368
Drove alone	1 360	1 038	1 038	643	322
Carpooled	164	118	118	104	46
Public transportation	24	7	7	7	17
Other means	211	142	142	117	69
Worked at home	12	12	12	3	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.6	18.6	16.6	16.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 620	1 210	1 210	806	410
Central city	1 269	933	933	666	336
Outside central city	351	277	277	140	74
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	151	107	107	68	44
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	4 191	3 235	3 235	2 456	956
In labor force	2 256	1 740	1 740	1 246	516
Employed	1 809	1 348	1 348	910	461
Unemployed	437	382	382	336	55
Percent of civilian labor force	19.5	22.1	22.1	27.0	10.7
Females 16 years and over	2 233	1 699	1 699	1 333	534
Employed	852	643	643	476	209
Unemployed	126	113	113	99	13
With own children under 6 years	329	269	269	253	60
In labor force	129	104	104	95	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	404	329	329	250	75
In labor force	267	201	201	137	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	457	350	350	257	107
Not enrolled in school	116	104	104	67	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	95	83	83	62	12
Not high school graduate	43	43	43	22	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	24	24	24	22	-
Not in labor force	19	19	19	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 154	1 592	1 592	1 121	562
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 553	1 130	1 130	772	423
50 to 52 weeks	1 047	806	806	511	241
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 496	2 714	2 714	2 064	782
With a mobility or self-care limitation	376	252	252	200	124
With a mobility limitation	68	68	68	62	-
In labor force	17	17	17	14	-
With a self-care limitation	340	216	216	170	124
With a work disability	375	358	358	304	17
In labor force	100	87	87	66	13
Prevented from working	229	225	225	195	4
No work disability	3 121	2 356	2 356	1 760	765
In labor force	2 074	1 574	1 574	1 118	500
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	651	486	486	367	165
With a mobility or self-care limitation	191	149	149	115	42
With a mobility limitation	103	85	85	67	18
With a self-care limitation	150	108	108	83	42

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH				
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8	
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	897	843	770	770	548	487	791	
Native	897	843	770	770	548	485	791	
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	837	783	708	708	511	455	707	
Speak a language other than English	57	57	15	15	6	4	12	
Do not speak English "very well"	36	36	—	—	—	—	6	
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	276	249	174	174	142	200	229	
Preprimary school	21	21	—	—	5	25	15	
Public school	21	21	—	—	5	25	15	
Elementary or high school	165	150	147	147	124	170	165	
Public school	146	131	147	147	105	170	158	
College	90	78	27	27	13	5	49	
Public college	84	72	17	17	13	3	42	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	535	496	470	470	336	219	461	
Less than 9th grade	82	82	45	45	52	11	50	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	79	79	145	145	84	40	134	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	201	201	169	169	104	100	168	
Some college, no degree	92	77	66	66	81	38	71	
Associate degree	51	27	—	—	8	21	24	
Bachelor's degree	13	13	45	45	—	9	7	
Graduate or professional degree	17	17	—	—	7	—	7	
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.9	67.5	59.6	59.6	59.5	76.7	60.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	6.0	9.6	9.6	2.1	4.1	3.0	
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 059	1 035	1 550	1 550	1 248	1 971	1 690	
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	837	783	708	708	511	455	707	
Same house	666	612	303	303	276	135	466	
Different house in United States	171	171	405	405	235	318	229	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	153	153	302	302	179	295	168	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11	11	6	6	—	4	19	
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	97	97	56	19	42	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	362	344	145	145	145	129	179	
Car, truck, or van	276	258	115	115	111	115	156	
Drove alone	230	212	107	107	91	93	131	
Carpooled	46	46	8	8	20	22	25	
Public transportation	17	17	—	—	7	—	—	
Other means	69	69	30	30	27	11	23	
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	14.8	13.6	13.6	13.3	14.8	20.0	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	343	325	136	136	134	115	165	
Central city	289	289	107	107	99	107	134	
Outside central city	54	36	29	29	35	8	31	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	19	9	9	11	14	14	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	726	687	569	569	461	280	573	
In labor force	418	388	254	254	181	181	265	
Employed	369	351	145	145	145	140	190	
Unemployed	49	37	109	109	36	41	75	
Percent of civilian labor force	11.7	9.5	42.9	42.9	19.9	22.7	28.3	
Females 16 years and over	407	386	346	346	236	166	318	
Employed	187	175	97	97	85	69	101	
Unemployed	7	7	38	38	—	30	18	
With own children under 6 years	42	42	61	61	47	22	65	
In labor force	19	19	15	15	22	5	18	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	60	60	41	41	27	77	67	
In labor force	60	60	17	17	21	60	24	
Persons 16 to 19 years	96	96	45	45	77	25	68	
Not enrolled in school	12	12	20	20	13	5	7	
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	12	20	20	13	—	7	
Not high school graduate	—	—	9	9	—	—	7	
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	—	—	9	9	—	—	7	
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	439	421	212	212	175	161	245	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	322	304	146	146	96	123	162	
50 to 52 weeks	167	149	102	102	46	65	103	
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	585	546	453	453	354	260	491	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	112	72	72	11	39	69	
With a mobility limitation	—	—	13	13	11	10	19	
In labor force	—	—	9	9	—	5	—	
With a self-care limitation	124	112	63	63	34	34	64	
With a work disability	17	17	34	34	61	34	92	
In labor force	13	13	—	—	7	14	26	
Prevented from working	4	4	23	23	45	15	60	
No work disability	568	529	419	419	293	226	399	
In labor force	402	372	232	232	167	167	234	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	132	132	109	109	107	11	82	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	42	59	59	25	—	16	
With a mobility limitation	18	18	37	37	14	—	16	
With a self-care limitation	42	42	39	39	19	—	10	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH				
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	West Virginia (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 809	1 348	1 348	910	461
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	97	75	75	40	22
Professional specialty occupations -----	109	101	101	56	8
Technicians and related support occupations -----	40	28	28	18	12
Sales occupations -----	167	120	120	100	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	273	181	181	149	92
Private household occupations -----	10	10	10	8	—
Protective service occupations -----	24	24	24	18	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	333	208	208	157	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	12	12	12	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	296	244	244	146	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	213	154	154	117	59
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	113	85	85	37	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	122	106	106	64	16
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	2 210	1 764	1 764	1 370	446
Less than \$5,000 -----	504	451	451	410	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	357	316	316	279	41
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	217	179	179	152	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	268	198	198	152	70
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	349	238	238	132	111
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	257	193	193	138	64
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	198	142	142	82	56
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	58	45	45	25	13
\$100,000 or more -----	2	2	2	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	15 776	12 319	12 319	9 882	26 591
Mean (dollars) -----	22 054	20 724	20 724	17 658	27 315
Families -----	1 551	1 225	1 225	942	326
Median income (dollars) -----	21 531	18 107	18 107	12 000	28 021
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 640	8 201	8 201	7 025	10 296
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	2 210	1 764	1 764	1 370	446
With earnings -----	1 409	1 060	1 060	765	349
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	27 631	27 064	27 064	23 604	29 354
With Social Security income -----	654	490	490	364	164
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 688	6 504	6 504	6 388	7 238
With public assistance income -----	606	580	580	548	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 288	3 386	3 386	3 351	1 111
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	25 634	24 440	24 440	20 592	30 121
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	22 690	20 313	20 313	16 347	33 069
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	36 250	35 487	35 487	33 342	38 473
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	36 017	34 395	34 395	31 186	39 527
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	12 746	12 125	12 125	10 393	16 290
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 322	9 741	9 741	8 090	22 716
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	1 551	1 225	1 225	942	326
Householder worked in 1989 -----	941	717	717	499	224
With related children under 18 years -----	887	715	715	585	172
With related children under 5 years -----	396	308	308	286	88
Married-couple families -----	814	606	606	402	208
Householder worked in 1989 -----	588	422	422	264	166
With related children under 18 years -----	372	249	249	178	123
With related children under 5 years -----	194	125	125	106	69
Female householder, no husband present -----	617	525	525	467	92
Householder worked in 1989 -----	284	245	245	203	39
With related children under 18 years -----	443	413	413	373	30
With related children under 5 years -----	178	178	178	175	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	803	660	660	525	143
Nonfamily householder -----	659	539	539	428	120
65 years and over -----	281	222	222	175	59
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	5 498	4 354	4 354	3 372	1 144
Persons under 18 years -----	1 599	1 332	1 332	1 068	267
Related children under 18 years -----	1 575	1 308	1 308	1 053	267
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 152	968	968	751	184
Persons 65 years and over -----	651	486	486	367	165
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	456	422	422	400	34
Percent below poverty level -----	29.4	34.4	34.4	42.5	10.4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	147	126	126	115	21
With related children under 18 years -----	380	373	373	351	7
With related children under 5 years -----	194	187	187	187	7
Married-couple families -----	93	78	78	67	15
Householder worked in 1989 -----	54	45	45	34	9
With related children under 18 years -----	78	78	78	67	—
With related children under 5 years -----	54	54	54	54	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	328	316	316	305	12
Householder worked in 1989 -----	87	75	75	75	12
With related children under 18 years -----	281	281	281	270	—
With related children under 5 years -----	128	128	128	128	—
Unrelated individuals -----	360	332	332	288	28
Nonfamily householder -----	279	251	251	221	28
65 years and over -----	90	82	82	78	8
Persons -----	1 905	1 792	1 792	1 584	113
Percent below poverty level -----	34.6	41.2	41.2	47.0	9.9
Persons under 18 years -----	794	775	775	674	19
Related children under 18 years -----	770	751	751	659	19
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	543	530	530	441	13
Persons 65 years and over -----	115	95	95	91	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 142	1 067	1 067	947	75
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	2 184	2 032	2 032	1 789	152

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jefferson County, OH		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH				
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 8	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	369	351	145	145	145	140	190		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16	16	6	6	7	9	9		
Professional specialty occupations	8	8	17	17	7	9	7		
Technicians and related support occupations	12	—	6	6	—	—	—		
Sales occupations	41	41	—	—	15	10	25		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	74	74	27	27	18	27	22		
Private household occupations	—	—	8	8	—	—	—		
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		
Service occupations, except protective and household	98	98	13	13	54	30	38		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	26	13	13	17	25	22		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	59	53	33	33	25	20	25		
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	19	—	—	—	—	17		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16	22	22	9	—	25		
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	347	332	344	344	245	139	340		
Less than \$5,000	45	45	136	136	79	43	128		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	32	69	69	62	26	55		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	38	37	37	29	8	40		
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	56	15	15	48	8	47		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	96	87	52	52	16	8	21		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	25	27	27	7	21	33		
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	43	8	8	4	9	7		
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	6	—	—	—	16	9		
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars)	25 189	23 438	6 933	6 933	7 845	10 417	8 323		
Mean (dollars)	25 317	25 139	14 110	14 110	11 749	25 276	15 961		
Families	235	226	174	174	148	125	254		
Median income (dollars)	25 880	25 694	12 115	12 115	10 781	9 537	10 500		
Per capita income (dollars)	9 921	10 076	6 331	6 331	5 390	7 031	6 865		
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	347	332	344	344	245	139	340		
With earnings	258	243	141	141	115	90	191		
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 739	27 650	23 266	23 266	13 217	32 601	20 557		
With Social Security income	114	114	118	118	97	11	87		
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 375	8 375	5 809	5 809	7 346	7 139	5 741		
With public assistance income	18	18	147	147	102	68	164		
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	672	672	3 358	3 358	2 341	3 934	2 703		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	27 496	27 583	18 553	18 553	14 614	25 899	17 443		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 483	30 483	9 054	9 054	11 587	25 654	12 065		
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 182	39 173	25 480	25 480	21 787	47 405	33 739		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 129	38 129	7 973	7 973	19 332	50 995	25 267		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 050	16 050	14 385	14 385	9 407	5 296	10 009		
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 716	22 716	9 628	9 628	6 358	4 368	7 457		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	235	226	174	174	148	125	254		
Householder worked in 1989	152	152	78	78	80	76	118		
With related children under 18 years	125	125	126	126	83	96	163		
With related children under 5 years	64	64	72	72	56	30	64		
Married-couple families	126	117	74	74	66	56	66		
Householder worked in 1989	94	94	33	33	31	51	37		
With related children under 18 years	76	76	34	34	27	42	30		
With related children under 5 years	45	45	21	21	27	14	14		
Female householder, no husband present	83	83	92	92	67	65	169		
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	45	45	43	21	67		
With related children under 18 years	30	30	92	92	47	54	121		
With related children under 5 years	—	—	51	51	29	16	50		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	135	129	178	178	122	20	99		
Nonfamily householder	112	106	170	170	97	14	86		
65 years and over	51	51	83	83	43	4	32		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	888	834	753	753	548	471	791		
Persons under 18 years	223	208	226	226	118	206	253		
Related children under 18 years	223	208	226	226	109	206	247		
Related children 5 to 17 years	163	148	164	164	72	174	163		
Persons 65 years and over	132	132	109	109	107	11	82		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	25	25	89	89	68	67	119		
Percent below poverty level	10.6	11.1	51.1	51.1	45.9	53.6	46.9		
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	8	8	45	23	27		
With related children under 18 years	7	7	81	81	52	59	102		
With related children under 5 years	7	7	44	44	31	21	57		
Married-couple families	6	6	34	34	9	5	7		
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	8	8	9	5	—		
With related children under 18 years	—	—	34	34	9	5	7		
With related children under 5 years	—	—	21	21	9	5	7		
Female householder, no husband present	12	12	47	47	44	62	112		
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	—	—	30	18	27		
With related children under 18 years	—	—	47	47	34	54	95		
With related children under 5 years	—	—	23	23	22	16	50		
Unrelated individuals	20	20	100	100	69	5	56		
Nonfamily householder	20	20	92	92	60	5	43		
65 years and over	—	—	44	44	18	—	11		
Persons	88	88	376	376	262	227	415		
Percent below poverty level	9.9	10.6	49.9	49.9	47.8	48.2	52.5		
Persons under 18 years	19	19	148	148	79	118	175		
Related children under 18 years	19	19	148	148	70	118	169		
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	13	106	106	51	97	91		
Persons 65 years and over	12	12	44	44	18	7	17		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	75	75	227	227	113	188	296		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	127	127	392	392	308	227	489		

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	602
Native	481
Foreign born	121
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	6
Persons 5 years and over	562
Speak a language other than English	200
Do not speak English "very well"	50
In linguistically isolated households	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	273
Preprimary school	8
Public school	8
Elementary or high school	136
Public school	130
College	129
Public college	45
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	314
Less than 9th grade	18
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	58
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	125
Some college, no degree	54
Associate degree	12
Bachelor's degree	20
Graduate or professional degree	27
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.0
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 183
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	562
Same house	279
Different house in United States	267
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	28
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	117
Different MSA/PMSA	111
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11
Abroad	16
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	207
Car, truck, or van	173
Drove alone	164
Carpooled	9
Public transportation	—
Other means	34
Worked at home	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	171
Central city	115
Outside central city	56
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	455
In labor force	236
Employed	217
Unemployed	19
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1
Females 16 years and over	242
Employed	115
Unemployed	6
With own children under 6 years	25
In labor force	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	45
In labor force	36
Persons 16 to 19 years	53
Not enrolled in school	3
Unemployed or not in labor force	3
Not high school graduate	3
Employed	—
Unemployed	—
Not in labor force	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	279
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	179
50 to 52 weeks	101
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	392
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20
With a mobility limitation	11
In labor force	—
With a self-care limitation	13
With a work disability	22
In labor force	—
Prevented from working	22
No work disability	370
In labor force	224
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	57
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16
With a mobility limitation	16
With a self-care limitation	16

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	217
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	21
Professional specialty occupations	15
Technicians and related support occupations	-
Sales occupations	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	44
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	163
Less than \$5,000	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31
\$25,000 to \$34,999	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-
\$100,000 or more	6
Median (dollars)	20 250
Mean (dollars)	31 713
Families	122
Median income (dollars)	27 045
Per capita income (dollars)	10 052
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	163
With earnings	123
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 180
With Social Security income	30
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 235
With public assistance income	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 524
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	37 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 014
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 278
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 985
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	122
Householder worked in 1989	85
With related children under 18 years	65
With related children under 5 years	41
Married-couple families	99
Householder worked in 1989	70
With related children under 18 years	58
With related children under 5 years	41
Female householder, no husband present	8
Householder worked in 1989	7
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	52
Nonfamily householder	41
65 years and over	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	537
Persons under 18 years	176
Related children under 18 years	176
Related children 5 to 17 years	136
Persons 65 years and over	57
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	24
Percent below poverty level	19.7
Householder worked in 1989	9
With related children under 18 years	18
With related children under 5 years	11
Married-couple families	17
Householder worked in 1989	9
With related children under 18 years	11
With related children under 5 years	11
Female householder, no husband present	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	17
Nonfamily householder	6
65 years and over	-
Persons	115
Percent below poverty level	21.4
Persons under 18 years	61
Related children under 18 years	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	28
Persons 65 years and over	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	128

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	135 578
Native	133 507
Foreign born	2 071
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	542
Persons 5 years and over	128 337
Speak a language other than English	6 457
Do not speak English "very well"	2 082
In linguistically isolated households	792
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 121
Preprimary school	1 911
Public school	1 220
Elementary or high school	22 751
Public school	20 501
College	7 459
Public college	4 743
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	92 494
Less than 9th grade	10 681
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 146
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41 217
Some college, no degree	12 013
Associate degree	4 651
Bachelor's degree	5 643
Graduate or professional degree	3 143
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 232
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	128 337
Same house	90 050
Different house in United States	38 058
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 273
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 386
Different MSA/PMSA	7 003
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 396
Abroad	229
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	51 566
Car, truck, or van	47 205
Drove alone	41 442
Carpooled	5 763
Public transportation	259
Other means	3 301
Worked at home	791
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 663
Central city	24 070
Outside central city	19 593
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 903
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	108 493
In labor force	57 319
Employed	52 561
Unemployed	4 637
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1
Females 16 years and over	57 803
Employed	21 704
Unemployed	1 876
With own children under 6 years	6 430
In labor force	2 949
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 573
In labor force	6 262
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 155
Not enrolled in school	1 429
Unemployed or not in labor force	738
Not high school graduate	438
Employed	111
Unemployed	89
Not in labor force	238
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61 953
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 504
50 to 52 weeks	32 975
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	85 009
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 414
With a mobility limitation	2 309
In labor force	387
With a self-care limitation	3 104
With a work disability	8 707
In labor force	2 793
Prevented from working	4 965
No work disability	76 302
In labor force	53 037
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 084
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 121
With a mobility limitation	3 796
With a self-care limitation	3 024

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 561
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 820
Professional specialty occupations	5 957
Technicians and related support occupations	1 405
Sales occupations	5 129
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 266
Private household occupations	197
Protective service occupations	646
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 824
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	640
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 102
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 415
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 725
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 435
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	52 566
Less than \$5,000	4 211
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 372
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 746
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 532
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 816
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 858
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 266
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 227
\$100,000 or more	538
Median (dollars)	24 349
Mean (dollars)	29 248
Families	38 823
Median income (dollars)	29 400
Per capita income (dollars)	11 454
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	52 566
With earnings	36 657
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 616
With Social Security income	19 384
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 987
With public assistance income	4 832
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 772
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	33 910
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 482
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 690
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 096
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 028
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 272
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	39 031
Householder worked in 1989	27 189
With related children under 18 years	17 868
With related children under 5 years	5 729
Married-couple families	32 239
Householder worked in 1989	23 569
With related children under 18 years	14 171
With related children under 5 years	4 612
Female householder, no husband present	5 365
Householder worked in 1989	2 717
With related children under 18 years	3 138
With related children under 5 years	942
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 526
Nonfamily householder	13 533
65 years and over	7 116
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	132 758
Persons under 18 years	30 932
Related children under 18 years	30 757
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 544
Persons 65 years and over	21 894
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	4 454
Percent below poverty level	11.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 811
With related children under 18 years	3 395
With related children under 5 years	1 435
Married-couple families	2 260
Householder worked in 1989	1 047
With related children under 18 years	1 563
With related children under 5 years	701
Female householder, no husband present	2 003
Householder worked in 1989	672
With related children under 18 years	1 695
With related children under 5 years	658
Unrelated individuals	4 249
Nonfamily householder	3 191
65 years and over	1 714
Persons	18 580
Percent below poverty level	14.0
Persons under 18 years	6 560
Related children under 18 years	6 398
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 494
Persons 65 years and over	2 416
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 718
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 969

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)		Total	Steubenville city		Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
All housing units.....	59 446	33 911	33 911	9 996	25 535	10 838	1 875	14 697	7 767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	446	155	155	13	291	138	27	153	10
1985 to 1988	1 199	586	586	47	613	378	38	235	21
1980 to 1984	2 683	1 394	1 394	205	1 289	562	167	727	184
1970 to 1979	10 010	5 245	5 245	994	4 765	2 041	354	2 724	994
1960 to 1969	9 250	5 450	5 450	1 721	3 800	1 499	302	2 301	1 312
1950 to 1959	11 629	6 281	6 281	1 739	5 348	1 839	430	3 509	2 454
1940 to 1949	6 991	3 962	3 962	1 511	3 029	1 239	257	1 790	1 306
1939 or earlier	17 238	10 838	10 838	3 766	6 400	3 142	300	3 258	1 486
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	290	160	160	97	130	74	-	56	13
1 bedroom	4 834	2 762	2 762	1 459	2 072	865	324	1 207	538
2 bedrooms	18 721	10 555	10 555	3 045	8 166	3 510	507	4 656	2 361
3 bedrooms	28 055	16 296	16 296	4 086	11 759	4 904	907	6 855	3 710
4 bedrooms	6 558	3 571	3 571	1 122	2 987	1 300	123	1 687	1 005
5 or more bedrooms	988	567	567	187	421	185	14	236	140
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	18	5	5	-	13	13	13	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	75	52	52	47	23	18	18	5	-
Vacant condominium housing units	17	17	17	10	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	58 831	33 527	33 527	9 860	25 304	10 740	1 863	14 564	7 725
Source of water, public system or private company	50 521	27 372	27 372	9 956	23 149	9 818	1 764	13 331	7 712
Sewage disposal, public sewer	40 194	22 583	22 583	9 833	17 611	6 807	1 759	10 804	7 655
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	540	396	396	111	144	68	-	76	5
Owner-occupied housing units	297	212	212	61	85	50	-	35	5
Renter-occupied housing units	82	58	58	19	24	9	-	15	-
Occupied housing units.....	55 223	31 311	31 311	8 979	23 912	10 131	1 783	13 781	7 355
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	31 456	15 900	15 900	7 301	15 556	6 251	1 308	9 305	6 308
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	655	332	332	74	323	98	6	225	24
Electricity	10 929	6 301	6 301	1 258	4 628	2 140	434	2 488	936
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9 625	7 105	7 105	185	2 520	1 222	23	1 298	35
All other fuels	2 520	1 635	1 635	135	885	420	12	465	52
No fuel used	38	38	38	26	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	6 928	4 247	4 247	2 024	2 681	1 204	321	1 477	899
1	19 113	10 560	10 560	3 681	8 553	3 527	625	5 026	2 719
2	20 530	11 362	11 362	2 432	9 168	3 877	686	5 291	2 824
3 or more	8 652	5 142	5 142	842	3 510	1 523	151	1 987	913
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41 619	23 029	23 029	5 307	18 590	8 017	1 203	10 573	5 425
1989 to March 1990	2 262	1 257	1 257	286	1 005	423	56	582	208
1985 to 1988	5 465	2 932	2 932	657	2 533	1 152	134	1 381	594
1980 to 1984	4 456	2 481	2 481	451	1 975	867	115	1 108	401
1970 to 1979	10 862	5 900	5 900	1 269	4 962	2 104	285	2 858	1 293
1969 or earlier	18 574	10 459	10 459	2 644	8 115	3 471	613	4 644	2 929
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 604	8 282	8 282	3 672	5 322	2 114	580	3 208	1 930
1989 to March 1990	4 586	2 779	2 779	1 298	1 807	647	139	1 160	703
1985 to 1988	4 824	2 911	2 911	1 252	1 913	734	174	1 179	749
1980 to 1984	1 993	1 142	1 142	456	851	400	206	451	239
1970 to 1979	1 374	903	903	412	471	216	56	255	150
1969 or earlier	827	547	547	254	280	117	5	163	89
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	2 558	1 519	1 519	518	1 039	385	84	654	210
Householder 65 years and over	16 225	9 356	9 356	3 069	6 869	2 960	693	3 909	2 333
Owner-occupied housing units	13 258	7 481	7 481	2 123	5 777	2 441	460	3 336	2 020
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	157	129	129	43	28	25	-	3	-
No telephone in unit	360	216	216	65	144	55	7	89	24
No vehicle available	4 126	2 451	2 451	1 029	1 675	782	227	893	534
Complete plumbing facilities	54 844	31 041	31 041	8 899	23 803	10 072	1 783	13 731	7 350
1.00 or less persons per room	54 144	30 665	30 665	8 800	23 479	9 927	1 783	13 552	7 316
1.01 or more persons per room	700	376	376	99	324	145	-	179	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	379	270	270	80	109	59	-	50	5
1.00 or less persons per room	367	258	258	80	109	59	-	50	5
1.01 or more persons per room	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 789	31 946	31 946	36 520	33 834	33 104	39 384	34 387	37 386
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 483	16 327	16 327	14 641	21 837	20 090	19 445	22 988	22 513
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 637	5 598	5 598	2 140	3 039	1 315	252	1 724	750
Owner-occupied housing units	3 822	2 213	2 213	446	1 609	718	78	891	310
Renter-occupied housing units	4 815	3 385	3 385	1 694	1 430	597	174	833	440

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	1 201	1 957	1 029	695	1 036	2 641	367	1 197	579	1 530
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-	13	28	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	-	19	-	11	17	144	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984	-	44	12	14	80	162	-	-	32	7
1970 to 1979	164	100	74	54	332	621	33	164	141	6
1960 to 1969	443	316	369	70	174	535	15	443	28	116
1950 to 1959	82	619	277	86	252	719	45	82	59	193
1940 to 1949	79	472	151	175	101	207	39	79	46	293
1939 or earlier	433	387	146	285	67	225	235	429	273	915
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	56	-	5	-	8	9	18	56	-	-
1 bedroom	456	105	73	78	82	73	184	456	160	201
2 bedrooms	328	680	302	198	300	892	126	328	199	439
3 bedrooms	245	854	525	310	463	1 446	28	241	170	680
4 bedrooms	92	274	119	98	154	179	-	92	36	173
5 or more bedrooms	24	44	5	11	29	42	11	24	14	37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	5	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 182	1 938	1 016	695	1 031	2 641	328	1 178	556	1 524
Source of water, public system or private company	1 196	1 957	1 029	629	932	2 071	356	1 192	579	1 530
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 194	1 931	1 029	594	890	1 696	346	1 190	574	1 530
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	20	-	7	-	17	15	18	-	12
Owner-occupied housing units	7	20	-	7	-	9	-	7	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Occupied housing units.....	968	1 877	998	631	1 008	2 501	259	964	491	1 371
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	749	1 674	838	541	398	846	129	745	293	1 307
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	7	-	17	6	44	6	7	7	-
Electricity	135	120	146	20	479	843	111	135	168	59
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	55	9	46	117	695	-	6	-	5
All other fuels	50	21	5	7	8	73	13	50	23	-
No fuel used	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	521	147	87	128	32	214	154	521	281	211
1	368	722	470	250	481	650	95	368	133	598
2	66	773	306	218	322	1 134	10	62	53	422
3 or more	13	235	135	35	173	503	-	13	24	140
Vehicles per household .....	.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	.4	.6	.7	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	200	1 498	771	441	693	1 917	49	196	161	745
1989 to March 1990	-	83	37	24	34	139	-	-	14	54
1985 to 1988	20	243	67	59	118	313	6	20	8	120
1980 to 1984	15	108	59	76	68	204	5	15	-	76
1970 to 1979	63	260	179	94	231	512	10	63	32	181
1969 or earlier	102	804	429	188	242	749	28	98	107	314
Renter-occupied housing units.....	768	379	227	190	315	584	210	768	330	626
1989 to March 1990	252	130	83	102	94	177	60	252	67	301
1985 to 1988	219	114	64	37	143	216	110	219	127	216
1980 to 1984	133	55	6	25	40	103	12	133	49	51
1970 to 1979	97	42	44	12	38	59	12	97	59	58
1969 or earlier	67	38	30	14	-	29	16	67	28	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	173	21	9	41	6	89	46	173	37	57
Householder 65 years and over	372	637	366	176	298	571	125	368	239	330
Owner-occupied housing units	94	552	311	148	203	519	49	90	90	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	9	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	23	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	12	-
No vehicle available	211	109	67	35	13	99	85	211	166	118
Complete plumbing facilities	961	1 857	998	624	1 008	2 492	259	957	491	1 359
1.00 or less persons per room	948	1 857	998	616	1 000	2 480	259	944	491	1 338
1.01 or more persons per room	13	-	-	8	8	12	-	13	-	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	20	-	7	-	9	-	7	-	12
1.00 or less persons per room	7	20	-	7	-	9	-	7	-	12
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 940	37 245	39 489	26 082	65 037	33 703	9 036	21 118	15 073	30 922
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	7 590	24 434	19 877	12 871	28 580	17 415	9 869	7 590	7 196	18 558
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	563	173	49	147	82	380	123	563	263	291
Owner-occupied housing units	50	76	27	54	31	131	17	50	56	46
Renter-occupied housing units	513	97	22	93	51	249	106	513	207	245

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 957	1 029	1 004	776	623	926	8	4	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	19	—	—	—	11	17	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	44	12	24	—	14	72	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	100	74	43	73	40	320	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	316	369	169	78	46	141	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	619	277	66	102	70	226	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	472	151	55	122	168	78	8	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	387	146	647	401	274	59	—	4	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	5	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	105	73	71	64	63	82	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	680	302	279	237	178	277	—	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	854	525	508	390	289	393	8	4	—	—
4 bedrooms	274	119	134	75	82	137	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	44	5	12	—	11	29	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 938	1 016	1 004	764	623	921	8	4	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 957	1 029	1 004	768	616	917	8	4	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 931	1 029	1 001	776	577	879	—	4	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	—	19	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	20	—	19	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 877	998	928	619	566	898	8	4	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 674	838	867	578	502	368	—	4	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	18	6	17	6	—	—	—	—
Electricity	120	146	39	15	13	452	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	55	9	4	7	27	64	8	—	—	—
All other fuels	21	5	—	8	7	8	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	147	87	191	272	128	32	—	—	—	—
1	722	470	380	252	237	426	—	—	—	—
2	773	306	288	70	166	274	8	4	—	—
3 or more	235	135	69	25	35	166	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.5	1.3	.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 498	771	641	263	381	602	—	4	—	—
1989 to March 1990	83	37	32	16	16	34	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	243	67	37	21	38	97	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	108	59	46	27	60	55	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	260	179	185	76	87	196	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	804	429	341	123	180	220	—	4	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	379	227	287	356	185	296	8	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	130	83	94	115	102	94	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	114	64	152	89	32	129	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	55	6	25	57	25	35	8	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	42	44	6	44	12	38	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	38	30	10	51	14	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	21	9	24	109	36	6	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	637	366	381	179	168	276	—	4	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	552	311	363	99	140	181	—	4	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	19	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	109	67	130	95	35	13	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 857	998	909	604	559	898	8	4	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 857	998	880	584	551	890	8	4	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	29	20	8	8	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	—	19	15	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	20	—	19	15	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 245	39 489	31 314	22 227	24 328	70 328	—	12 200	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 434	19 877	14 415	8 215	12 767	28 418	32 606	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	173	49	178	302	127	71	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	76	27	56	59	34	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	97	22	122	243	93	46	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
All housing units.....	72	110	749	1 349	1 150	1 337	3 707	2 373	1 695	2 633
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	4	9	—	—	52	5	—	28
1985 to 1988	—	—	15	27	34	23	102	82	12	144
1980 to 1984	—	8	47	34	118	13	238	143	42	162
1970 to 1979	14	12	131	172	183	50	959	691	299	621
1960 to 1969	24	33	109	141	121	92	781	451	437	535
1950 to 1959	16	26	109	211	64	281	642	323	534	719
1940 to 1949	7	23	34	132	54	196	447	150	193	199
1939 or earlier	11	8	300	623	576	682	486	528	178	225
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	6	—	10	2	8	7	9
1 bedroom	15	—	42	72	155	118	117	87	80	73
2 bedrooms	20	23	240	364	460	451	852	632	558	892
3 bedrooms	21	70	376	683	398	597	2 222	1 365	808	1 438
4 bedrooms	16	17	80	187	104	151	464	245	216	179
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	11	37	33	10	50	36	26	42
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	72	110	739	1 310	1 150	1 332	3 678	2 348	1 695	2 633
Source of water, public system or private company	13	15	402	596	1 150	1 337	2 661	829	1 618	2 063
Sewage disposal, public sewer	17	11	99	198	1 132	1 332	991	143	1 648	1 696
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	29	29	9	—	30	41	5	17
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	18	16	—	—	14	29	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	5	2	—	—	12	—	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	65	110	676	1 242	1 080	1 238	3 531	2 249	1 641	2 493
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	39	30	119	444	733	1 095	722	336	1 100	846
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	40	39	—	—	39	38	—	44
Electricity	7	27	117	143	264	131	1 066	662	404	843
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19	53	277	447	57	8	1 466	943	127	687
All other fuels	—	—	123	169	26	4	238	258	10	73
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	46	136	216	186	174	141	113	214
1	13	55	220	408	433	422	898	541	581	650
2	52	48	251	493	323	462	1 636	1 002	669	1 126
3 or more	—	7	159	205	108	168	823	565	278	503
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	60	91	589	1 026	626	890	3 112	1 939	1 170	1 917
1989 to March 1990	8	—	18	39	41	47	219	65	91	139
1985 to 1988	21	21	100	99	84	131	474	314	146	313
1980 to 1984	16	13	78	111	37	97	453	308	80	204
1970 to 1979	7	35	119	257	186	242	824	639	261	512
1969 or earlier	8	22	274	520	278	373	1 142	613	592	749
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	19	87	216	454	348	419	310	471	576
1989 to March 1990	—	—	31	57	172	183	163	103	178	177
1985 to 1988	5	14	27	100	132	106	162	114	137	216
1980 to 1984	—	5	6	22	79	37	40	32	86	95
1970 to 1979	—	—	13	27	55	9	44	24	58	59
1969 or earlier	—	—	10	10	16	13	10	37	12	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	5	—	44	111	34	49	88	126	6	89
Householder 65 years and over	8	22	205	392	357	333	667	473	446	571
Owner-occupied housing units	8	22	182	357	229	301	650	403	320	519
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	15	16	—	—	3	11	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	9	27	—	13	11	17	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	36	99	103	99	89	99	88	99
Complete plumbing facilities	65	110	653	1 224	1 080	1 238	3 505	2 220	1 636	2 484
1.00 or less persons per room	65	110	639	1 218	1 061	1 221	3 440	2 193	1 625	2 472
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	14	6	19	17	65	27	11	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	23	18	—	—	26	29	5	9
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	20	18	—	—	26	29	5	9
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 218	30 039	29 599	27 150	27 989	31 350	33 717	33 824	35 191	33 703
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 700	31 099	11 779	13 549	14 677	22 454	21 803	15 550	21 047	17 204
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	20	11	139	288	250	210	456	204	197	380
Owner-occupied housing units	20	6	90	178	34	102	299	94	102	131
Renter-occupied housing units	—	5	49	110	216	108	157	110	95	249

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
All housing units.....	1 896	1 689	1 010	1 797	1 027	1 317	457	2 275
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	11	4	19	10	—	27	61
1985 to 1988	5	31	22	23	16	3	29	110
1980 to 1984	96	63	84	45	58	38	27	114
1970 to 1979	198	244	181	226	159	111	149	550
1960 to 1969	266	268	106	105	115	145	49	415
1950 to 1959	462	338	153	202	197	265	109	339
1940 to 1949	221	220	81	258	97	139	33	312
1939 or earlier	648	514	379	919	375	616	34	374
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	15	2	—	—	—	4	—	7
1 bedroom	137	83	73	60	34	157	40	126
2 bedrooms	520	646	351	594	380	527	120	594
3 bedrooms	1 069	802	432	906	508	511	256	1 175
4 bedrooms	135	130	120	204	97	104	38	351
5 or more bedrooms	20	26	34	33	8	14	3	22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 882	1 670	1 000	1 747	995	1 302	457	2 249
Source of water, public system or private company	1 888	1 356	527	1 252	388	1 317	366	1 934
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 827	960	144	1 082	174	1 232	379	920
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	22	15	32	48	2	—	33
Owner-occupied housing units	6	5	9	14	31	—	—	29
Renter-occupied housing units	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 733	1 579	940	1 640	908	1 203	417	2 167
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 336	745	3	11	31	1 005	262	1 418
Bottled, tank, or L.P. gas	13	11	1	17	7	9	—	8
Electricity	222	324	193	296	206	138	130	415
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	150	354	612	1 133	541	46	18	285
All other fuels	12	145	131	183	123	5	7	41
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	233	141	92	189	78	264	5	141
1	627	560	330	469	246	426	101	674
2	594	629	305	609	349	378	267	890
3 or more	279	249	213	373	235	135	44	462
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 301	1 271	783	1 346	806	791	340	1 860
1989 to March 1990	41	73	57	65	43	25	15	112
1985 to 1988	114	173	88	86	37	74	55	299
1980 to 1984	107	142	113	130	92	49	37	240
1970 to 1979	260	318	168	372	251	180	109	508
1969 or earlier	779	565	357	693	383	463	124	701
Renter-occupied housing units.....	432	308	157	294	102	412	77	307
1989 to March 1990	93	97	26	85	5	111	34	80
1985 to 1988	152	133	75	97	61	128	16	123
1980 to 1984	86	32	33	26	30	77	22	32
1970 to 1979	49	30	23	35	—	65	5	66
1969 or earlier	52	16	—	51	6	31	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	55	116	72	87	60	59	15	37
Householder 65 years and over	581	458	320	612	295	543	88	456
Owner-occupied housing units	453	411	271	554	283	391	83	425
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	8	9	11	7	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	20	12	10	10	7	15	—	7
No vehicle available	181	68	70	137	44	210	—	61
Complete plumbing facilities	1 727	1 570	931	1 615	877	1 203	417	2 138
1.00 or less persons per room	1 706	1 550	921	1 591	856	1 193	417	2 114
1.01 or more persons per room	21	20	10	24	21	10	—	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	9	9	25	31	—	—	29
1.00 or less persons per room	6	9	9	25	22	—	—	29
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 954	26 531	26 353	26 853	27 103	26 718	39 954	35 995
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 051	17 756	11 583	15 842	16 438	16 318	33 481	24 757
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	250	275	155	283	157	183	23	193
Owner-occupied housing units	154	138	90	157	117	55	15	151
Renter-occupied housing units	96	137	65	126	40	128	8	42

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
All housing units.....	564	834	457	20	—	2 255	1 743	1 091	1 564
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	27	—	—	61	18	6	—
1985 to 1988	—	9	29	—	—	110	18	59	56
1980 to 1984	9	131	27	—	—	114	117	53	12
1970 to 1979	52	144	149	9	—	541	333	331	70
1960 to 1969	132	121	49	—	—	415	165	203	116
1950 to 1959	206	115	109	—	—	339	314	192	219
1940 to 1949	116	108	33	—	—	312	179	88	214
1939 or earlier	49	206	34	11	—	363	599	159	877
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	7	29	7	31
1 bedroom	19	265	40	—	—	126	144	24	203
2 bedrooms	172	215	120	—	—	594	623	413	526
3 bedrooms	339	303	256	9	—	1 166	686	505	576
4 bedrooms	34	51	38	—	—	351	241	105	174
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	3	11	—	11	20	37	54
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	564	822	457	20	—	2 229	1 725	1 086	1 541
Source of water, public system or private company	564	834	366	—	—	1 934	1 697	927	1 564
Sewage disposal, public sewer	554	826	379	—	—	920	1 648	310	1 564
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	564	782	417	20	—	2 147	1 576	1 035	1 426
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	487	539	262	20	—	1 398	1 065	297	1 275
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	6	—	—	—	8	10	34	9
Electricity	72	232	130	—	—	415	397	356	126
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	—	18	—	—	285	74	285	—
All other fuels	—	5	7	—	—	41	30	63	16
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	59	257	5	—	—	141	287	101	239
1	209	315	101	—	—	674	569	351	600
2	242	168	267	9	—	881	474	385	481
3 or more	54	42	44	11	—	451	246	198	106
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.6	—	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	495	357	340	11	—	1 849	1 211	888	993
1989 to March 1990	28	13	15	—	—	112	59	30	68
1985 to 1988	34	45	55	—	—	299	185	135	122
1980 to 1984	52	26	37	—	—	240	119	99	99
1970 to 1979	113	63	109	—	—	508	339	244	251
1969 or earlier	268	210	124	11	—	690	509	380	453
Renter-occupied housing units.....	69	425	77	9	—	298	365	147	433
1989 to March 1990	17	88	34	—	—	80	99	80	155
1985 to 1988	27	131	16	—	—	123	167	12	161
1980 to 1984	17	158	22	9	—	23	47	30	57
1970 to 1979	8	43	5	—	—	66	21	15	39
1969 or earlier	—	5	—	—	—	6	31	10	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	69	15	—	—	37	48	69	59
Householder 65 years and over	261	344	88	—	—	456	472	285	499
Owner-occupied housing units	244	133	83	—	—	425	397	261	394
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	—	7	12	14	15
No vehicle available	44	183	—	—	—	61	190	72	172
Complete plumbing facilities	564	782	417	20	—	2 118	1 576	1 029	1 426
1.00 or less persons per room	564	782	417	20	—	2 094	1 554	977	1 418
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	24	22	52	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 817	29 756	39 954	89 720	—	35 676	29 721	28 295	34 205
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 575	13 072	33 481	23 000	—	24 810	17 525	17 495	20 051
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	41	188	23	—	—	193	275	117	186
Owner-occupied housing units	35	28	15	—	—	151	114	83	81
Renter-occupied housing units	6	160	8	—	—	42	161	34	105

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Con.		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Hancock County, WV		Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	
All housing units.....	1 123	1 187	1 039	728	1 039	30	605	1 127	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988	58	39	—	11	—	—	—	5	
1980 to 1984	33	66	—	—	—	—	27	14	
1970 to 1979	267	145	109	34	109	—	124	94	
1960 to 1969	195	103	179	32	179	6	53	196	
1950 to 1959	214	131	159	149	159	—	196	445	
1940 to 1949	65	124	129	287	129	—	71	275	
1939 or earlier	278	566	463	215	463	24	134	98	
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	
1 bedroom	8	36	212	12	212	—	55	78	
2 bedrooms	385	462	279	158	279	9	161	271	
3 bedrooms	511	553	365	440	365	21	366	630	
4 bedrooms	197	109	131	113	131	—	23	134	
5 or more bedrooms	22	27	46	5	46	—	—	14	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 109	1 187	1 027	728	1 027	30	600	1 127	
Source of water, public system or private company	897	1 035	1 039	728	1 039	30	605	1 115	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	324	282	1 039	722	1 039	30	600	1 119	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Occupied housing units.....	1 073	1 091	914	700	914	17	571	1 048	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	470	438	821	671	821	12	512	920	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Electricity	317	95	53	29	53	—	59	116	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	204	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other fuels	75	183	40	—	40	5	—	7	
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	17	98	352	22	352	—	117	51	
1	335	373	333	264	333	17	236	438	
2	538	432	172	297	172	—	183	409	
3 or more	183	188	57	117	57	—	35	150	
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.7	9	1.8	9	1.0	1.2	1.7	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	918	955	397	636	397	17	465	827	
1989 to March 1990	52	46	16	5	16	—	30	58	
1985 to 1988	168	109	28	103	28	—	27	99	
1980 to 1984	95	100	12	50	12	—	45	73	
1970 to 1979	270	207	86	188	86	—	135	175	
1969 or earlier	333	493	255	290	255	17	228	422	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	155	136	517	64	517	—	106	221	
1989 to March 1990	36	58	192	12	192	—	14	86	
1985 to 1988	57	40	169	33	169	—	43	93	
1980 to 1984	12	25	55	12	55	—	32	20	
1970 to 1979	16	3	85	7	85	—	5	4	
1969 or earlier	34	10	16	—	16	—	12	18	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	33	55	136	—	136	—	24	10	
Householder 65 years and over	243	312	339	228	339	13	166	315	
Owner-occupied housing units	211	293	242	221	242	13	140	277	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	—	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	
No vehicle available	—	60	130	16	130	—	71	39	
Complete plumbing facilities	1 056	1 084	914	700	914	17	571	1 048	
1.00 or less persons per room	1 045	1 056	908	700	908	17	571	1 040	
1.01 or more persons per room	11	28	6	—	6	—	—	8	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 795	25 247	28 031	40 390	28 031	26 746	29 778	38 916	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 837	18 038	16 749	24 974	16 749	—	13 220	20 462	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	99	193	206	38	206	—	107	76	
Owner-occupied housing units	81	130	29	23	29	—	60	17	
Renter-occupied housing units	18	63	177	15	177	—	47	59	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
All housing units.....	1 969	1 199	1 070	—	2 622	1 341	2 336	631
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	10	—	—	108	12	23	—
1985 to 1988	5	—	—	—	104	78	32	—
1980 to 1984	50	23	70	—	178	34	220	111
1970 to 1979	292	117	218	—	755	70	836	69
1960 to 1969	430	225	197	—	350	78	501	60
1950 to 1959	798	438	269	—	382	229	395	49
1940 to 1949	184	183	177	—	174	139	123	48
1939 or earlier	210	203	139	—	571	701	206	294
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	7	—	—	—	10	33	—	—
1 bedroom	52	65	64	—	161	261	106	141
2 bedrooms	702	378	403	—	1 022	454	611	208
3 bedrooms	889	555	444	—	1 162	449	1 341	193
4 bedrooms	281	185	138	—	224	136	253	69
5 or more bedrooms	38	16	21	—	43	8	25	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 962	1 181	1 070	—	2 576	1 333	2 303	627
Source of water, public system or private company	1 969	1 174	1 052	—	2 207	1 322	1 465	625
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 931	1 172	1 042	—	882	1 291	371	605
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	16	17	34	4
Owner-occupied housing units	—	5	—	—	7	3	18	2
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	2
Occupied housing units.....	1 917	1 148	1 040	—	2 434	1 195	2 223	574
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 540	1 046	786	—	1 023	1 052	525	397
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	5	—	—	91	6	104	—
Electricity	352	80	247	—	572	123	713	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11	17	7	—	555	6	679	23
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	193	8	202	10
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	137	139	81	—	165	210	82	121
1	685	370	376	—	862	527	692	226
2	843	493	427	—	1 021	340	955	151
3 or more	252	146	156	—	386	118	494	76
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6	1.7	—	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 503	864	716	—	2 012	804	1 968	364
1989 to March 1990	43	45	11	—	175	61	119	19
1985 to 1988	167	86	84	—	294	136	305	52
1980 to 1984	118	91	12	—	259	73	328	47
1970 to 1979	299	225	185	—	586	216	691	72
1969 or earlier	876	417	424	—	698	318	525	174
Renter-occupied housing units.....	414	284	324	—	422	391	255	210
1989 to March 1990	154	108	137	—	143	182	71	61
1985 to 1988	182	103	126	—	175	112	75	68
1980 to 1984	37	42	41	—	37	64	47	64
1970 to 1979	20	19	10	—	43	10	39	13
1969 or earlier	21	12	10	—	24	23	23	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	17	15	8	—	168	106	125	45
Householder 65 years and over	620	350	302	—	526	409	396	245
Owner-occupied housing units	546	313	268	—	497	291	379	149
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	8	—	—	25	20	11	9
No vehicle available	110	87	81	—	103	147	26	83
Complete plumbing facilities	1 917	1 143	1 040	—	2 427	1 186	2 198	570
1.00 or less persons per room	1 910	1 143	1 027	—	2 356	1 149	2 169	562
1.01 or more persons per room	7	—	13	—	71	37	29	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	7	9	25	4
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	—	—	7	9	25	4
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 098	32 238	39 650	—	28 517	24 917	36 945	29 226
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 035	28 719	28 279	—	19 911	16 520	49 793	13 038
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	179	83	61	—	385	260	231	98
Owner-occupied housing units	81	45	55	—	268	107	174	32
Renter-occupied housing units	98	38	6	—	117	153	57	66

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville--Weirton, OH--WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Brooke County, WV		Hancock County, WV	
	Ohio (pt.)	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city		Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Total	Weirton city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	34 324	18 881	18 881	4 969	15 443	6 691	1 083	8 752	5 070
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	14 626	8 031	8 031	1 950	6 595	2 796	377	3 799	2 002
Less than \$300.....	1 592	733	733	183	859	312	11	547	175
\$300 to \$399.....	3 059	1 567	1 567	326	1 492	594	63	898	407
\$400 to \$499.....	3 391	1 897	1 897	482	1 494	638	79	856	477
\$500 to \$599.....	2 765	1 584	1 584	354	1 181	522	104	659	346
\$600 to \$799.....	2 558	1 546	1 546	306	1 012	444	68	568	394
\$800 to \$999.....	851	478	478	175	373	208	23	165	130
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	332	168	168	81	164	75	26	89	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	72	52	52	37	20	3	3	17	17
\$2,000 or more.....	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	479	491	491	497	464	477	546	456	489
Not mortgaged.....	19 698	10 850	10 850	3 019	8 848	3 895	706	4 953	3 068
Less than \$100.....	1 149	527	527	103	622	335	49	287	130
\$100 to \$199.....	12 976	6 727	6 727	1 909	6 249	2 748	549	3 501	2 123
\$200 to \$299.....	4 735	3 101	3 101	766	1 634	673	86	961	659
\$300 to \$399.....	635	386	386	166	249	117	22	132	118
\$400 to \$499.....	132	69	69	43	63	14	-	49	22
\$500 or more.....	71	40	40	32	31	8	-	23	16
Median (dollars).....	171	178	178	180	162	160	148	163	169
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	11 434	6 704	6 704	1 872	4 730	2 122	352	2 608	1 387
Less than 20 percent.....	5 562	3 099	3 099	902	2 463	1 105	218	1 358	674
20 to 24 percent.....	1 415	918	918	284	497	228	20	269	167
25 to 29 percent.....	949	628	628	152	321	108	14	213	117
30 to 34 percent.....	721	436	436	106	285	152	20	133	73
35 percent or more.....	2 446	1 426	1 426	369	1 020	477	67	543	297
Not computed.....	341	197	197	59	144	52	13	92	59
Median.....	20.0	20.8	20.8	20.1	18.9	18.9	16.0	19.0	19.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 541	5 271	5 271	1 274	4 274	1 902	262	2 368	1 381
Less than 20 percent.....	7 521	4 049	4 049	937	3 472	1 585	215	1 887	1 128
20 to 24 percent.....	1 008	620	620	156	388	173	29	215	128
25 to 29 percent.....	607	362	362	134	245	103	5	142	51
30 to 34 percent.....	278	173	173	38	105	13	6	92	50
35 percent or more.....	122	62	62	9	60	28	7	32	24
Not computed.....	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.4	10.6	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 581	3 623	3 623	872	2 958	1 281	174	991	591
Less than 20 percent.....	5 868	3 241	3 241	788	2 627	1 066	143	1 561	909
20 to 24 percent.....	560	327	327	69	233	151	16	82	61
25 to 29 percent.....	95	31	31	8	64	36	6	28	15
30 to 34 percent.....	48	24	24	7	24	24	5	-	-
35 percent or more.....	10	-	-	-	10	4	4	6	6
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
\$50,000 or more.....	6 768	3 283	3 283	951	3 485	1 386	295	2 099	1 311
Less than 20 percent.....	6 552	3 191	3 191	918	3 361	1 316	276	2 045	1 257
20 to 24 percent.....	130	40	40	15	90	62	11	28	28
25 to 29 percent.....	58	45	45	18	13	8	8	5	5
30 to 34 percent.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
35 percent or more.....	16	5	5	-	11	-	-	11	11
Not computed.....	9	2	2	-	7	-	-	7	7
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 338	8 128	8 128	3 663	5 210	2 065	574	3 145	1 923
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	577	337	337	235	240	125	69	115	49
\$100 to \$199.....	2 036	1 551	1 551	929	485	217	124	268	130
\$200 to \$299.....	3 448	2 099	2 099	996	1 349	547	84	802	375
\$300 to \$399.....	3 837	2 088	2 088	765	1 749	632	152	1 117	795
\$400 to \$499.....	1 660	953	953	369	707	284	98	423	352
\$500 to \$599.....	485	328	328	153	157	53	30	104	64
\$600 to \$749.....	139	95	95	57	44	-	-	44	44
\$750 to \$999.....	61	36	36	24	25	-	-	25	25
\$1,000 or more.....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-
No cash rent.....	1 087	641	641	135	446	207	17	239	89
Median (dollars).....	302	290	290	263	317	305	301	326	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	5 564	3 823	3 823	1 977	1 741	746	275	995	557
Less than 20 percent.....	318	203	203	108	115	68	33	47	6
20 to 24 percent.....	392	254	254	167	138	96	69	42	17
25 to 29 percent.....	560	409	409	291	151	65	48	86	30
30 to 34 percent.....	382	313	313	191	69	49	23	20	10
35 percent or more.....	3 248	2 179	2 179	1 110	1 069	380	96	689	425
Not computed.....	664	465	465	110	199	88	6	111	69
Median.....	49.3	48.2	48.2	44.2	50.0+	44.6	28.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 161	1 894	1 894	820	1 267	477	94	790	413
Less than 20 percent.....	646	430	430	257	216	95	7	121	42
20 to 24 percent.....	652	360	360	157	292	126	38	166	89
25 to 29 percent.....	532	296	296	137	236	74	23	162	86
30 to 34 percent.....	355	261	261	78	94	30	-	64	45
35 percent or more.....	647	399	399	148	248	61	20	187	120
Not computed.....	329	148	148	43	181	91	6	90	31
Median.....	26.1	26.4	26.4	24.2	25.7	23.9	24.9	26.9	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 736	1 431	1 431	490	1 305	522	113	783	529
Less than 20 percent.....	2 106	1 065	1 065	368	1 043	410	84	633	420
20 to 24 percent.....	319	219	219	67	100	49	16	51	43
25 to 29 percent.....	71	35	35	14	36	12	-	24	10
30 to 34 percent.....	28	13	13	13	15	8	8	7	7
35 percent or more.....	20	7	7	7	13	-	-	13	13
Not computed.....	190	92	92	21	98	43	5	55	36
Median.....	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5	15.8	16.2	17.9	15.5	15.9
\$35,000 or more.....	1 877	980	980	376	897	320	92	577	424
Less than 20 percent.....	1 726	903	903	333	823	300	92	523	404
20 to 24 percent.....	26	10	10	10	16	-	-	16	16
25 to 29 percent.....	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	112	54	54	20	58	20	-	38	4
Median.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.2	10.7	11.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH						Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 117	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	155	1 446	716	415	675	1 477	26	151	147	697
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	39	613	264	139	352	685	5	39	19	315
Less than \$300 -----	—	59	10	29	24	47	—	—	12	43
\$300 to \$399 -----	20	51	32	56	22	78	—	20	—	85
\$400 to \$499 -----	7	149	71	38	48	144	—	7	—	79
\$500 to \$599 -----	12	170	35	10	68	157	5	12	—	55
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	75	54	6	70	158	—	—	7	48
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	87	45	—	40	66	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	15	6	—	55	35	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	7	5	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	397	522	550	342	621	546	575	397	229	454
Not mortgaged -----	116	833	452	276	323	792	21	112	128	382
Less than \$100 -----	5	11	—	59	—	19	5	5	—	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	71	547	241	175	184	392	10	71	102	226
\$200 to \$299 -----	21	192	187	24	92	343	6	17	18	113
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	59	15	18	31	38	—	11	8	30
\$400 to \$499 -----	8	8	—	—	16	—	—	8	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars) -----	173	179	195	156	192	197	177	170	171	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	93	474	213	220	192	420	26	89	108	227
Less than 20 percent -----	28	237	104	124	93	211	16	28	42	105
20 to 24 percent -----	17	44	23	49	12	50	—	13	23	42
25 to 29 percent -----	8	56	20	6	19	57	—	8	12	14
30 to 34 percent -----	7	26	12	—	19	18	—	7	—	13
35 percent or more -----	33	96	48	24	35	75	10	33	23	53
Not computed -----	—	15	6	17	14	9	—	—	8	—
Median -----	25.9	19.6	19.9	17.2	19.4	19.6	17.0	27.2	21.7	21.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	47	411	178	92	166	390	—	47	26	211
Less than 20 percent -----	35	271	125	74	116	278	—	35	26	156
20 to 24 percent -----	6	66	25	6	22	86	—	6	—	35
25 to 29 percent -----	6	59	18	12	11	17	—	6	—	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	15	5	—	13	9	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.9	12.9	12.5	10.0-	14.0	15.5	—	15.9	10.0-	14.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	15	258	150	60	102	333	—	15	7	161
Less than 20 percent -----	15	229	138	60	87	280	—	15	7	139
20 to 24 percent -----	—	29	12	—	—	53	—	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.6	11.0	12.3	—	10.0-	17.5	10.0-
\$50,000 or more -----	—	303	175	43	215	334	—	—	6	98
Less than 20 percent -----	—	296	164	43	200	318	—	—	6	98
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	6	—	9	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	10.1	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	—	—	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	768	370	227	190	315	569	210	768	330	626
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	99	10	—	12	7	25	33	99	52	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	401	22	16	36	15	52	92	401	132	49
\$200 to \$299 -----	188	84	60	53	46	104	43	188	86	229
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	109	86	37	143	96	27	32	36	143
\$400 to \$499 -----	17	45	50	32	63	104	—	17	6	113
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	70	10	7	14	49	—	4	13	34
\$600 to \$749 -----	5	—	—	—	13	17	7	5	—	15
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	22	25	5	13	—	122	8	22	5	38
Median (dollars) -----	159	349	336	283	373	349	154	159	169	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	616	113	60	100	66	223	153	616	246	267
Less than 20 percent -----	18	5	—	16	—	21	30	18	30	—
20 to 24 percent -----	73	3	5	8	—	9	34	73	30	—
25 to 29 percent -----	155	5	6	7	—	7	6	155	52	6
30 to 34 percent -----	108	8	—	—	—	—	27	108	20	20
35 percent or more -----	226	74	44	69	52	107	51	226	104	232
Not computed -----	36	18	5	—	14	79	5	36	10	9
Median -----	32.0	50.0+	43.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	30.7	32.0	31.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	92	90	96	57	51	137	32	92	81	150
Less than 20 percent -----	37	28	14	27	19	6	7	37	38	21
20 to 24 percent -----	17	34	20	6	—	24	7	17	10	46
25 to 29 percent -----	13	13	30	11	8	—	6	13	19	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	16	—	—	22	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more -----	25	11	16	—	24	55	4	25	14	33
Not computed -----	—	4	—	13	—	22	8	—	—	11
Median -----	22.6	22.2	27.3	18.3	29.1	34.4	23.6	22.6	21.3	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	48	70	50	20	109	141	13	48	3	90
Less than 20 percent -----	39	56	31	6	80	120	13	39	—	69
20 to 24 percent -----	—	9	10	14	29	8	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	10
Median -----	10.0-	16.6	18.4	21.4	17.3	16.4	15.4	10.0-	32.5	16.6
\$35,000 or more -----	12	97	21	13	89	68	12	12	—	119
Less than 20 percent -----	12	79	21	13	76	60	12	12	—	107
20 to 24 percent -----	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	12
Median -----	10.7	15.5	10.0-	12.5	10.6	12.5	10.0	10.7	—	10.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH—Con.							Remainder of Jefferson County, OH		
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 446	716	594	238	362	592	-	4	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	613	264	198	62	134	301	-	-	-	-
Less than \$300.....	59	10	6	5	24	24	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	51	32	37	32	56	13	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	149	71	91	6	38	41	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	170	35	13	11	10	43	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	75	54	38	8	6	70	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	87	45	8	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15	6	5	-	-	55	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7	5	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	522	550	469	363	345	643	-	-	-	-
Not mortgaged.....	833	452	396	176	228	291	-	4	-	-
Less than \$100.....	11	-	26	14	36	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	547	241	268	124	161	159	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	192	187	92	32	24	85	-	4	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	59	15	5	-	7	31	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	8	-	5	6	-	16	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	179	195	171	157	160	195	-	225	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	474	213	269	122	178	166	-	4	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	237	104	133	53	102	82	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	44	23	72	13	42	12	-	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	56	20	12	11	6	13	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	26	12	16	13	-	19	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	96	48	29	32	19	26	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	15	6	7	-	9	14	-	-	-	-
Median.....	19.6	19.9	19.8	23.1	17.8	18.6	-	22.5	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	411	178	119	56	92	134	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	271	125	109	40	74	101	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	66	25	-	8	6	10	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	59	18	10	8	12	6	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	15	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.9	12.5	10.4	10.0	10.0	13.5	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	258	150	89	38	60	94	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	229	138	83	38	60	79	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	29	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	11.6	10.0	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	303	175	117	22	32	198	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	296	164	117	22	32	183	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	7	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	370	227	287	356	185	296	8	-	-	-
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	10	-	-	22	12	7	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	22	16	19	147	36	15	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	84	60	115	92	53	46	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	109	86	88	69	32	135	8	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	45	50	28	20	32	58	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	70	10	7	-	7	8	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	-	-	17	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	5	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	25	5	13	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	349	336	304	209	279	372	313	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	113	60	113	256	100	53	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	5	-	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	3	5	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	5	6	4	50	7	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	74	44	96	175	69	39	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	18	5	13	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	50.0+	43.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	90	96	108	68	52	51	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	28	14	32	34	27	19	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	34	20	12	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	13	30	12	8	6	8	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	16	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	11	16	15	6	-	24	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	4	-	7	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.2	27.3	27.7	20.0	17.5	29.1	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	70	50	52	27	20	109	8	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	56	31	45	21	6	80	8	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	9	10	-	-	14	29	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	16.6	18.4	16.0	16.3	21.4	17.3	12.5	-	-	-
\$35,000 or more.....	97	21	14	5	13	83	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	79	21	14	5	13	70	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.2	-	-	-	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	53	83	347	731	464	811	2 346	1 321	1 141	1 477
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	5	51	120	280	195	389	1 293	710	554	685
Less than \$300	5	—	5	67	31	11	68	76	—	47
\$300 to \$399	—	9	27	57	25	100	251	97	73	78
\$400 to \$499	—	7	17	82	62	81	290	156	117	144
\$500 to \$599	—	25	27	49	41	130	276	152	122	157
\$600 to \$799	—	—	15	22	27	56	321	172	213	158
\$800 to \$999	—	10	27	—	9	6	39	29	—	65
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	2	3	—	—	23	8	—	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	561	553	415	441	502	516	517	554	546
Not mortgaged	48	32	227	451	269	422	1 053	611	587	792
Less than \$100	23	—	15	52	12	28	81	17	—	19
\$100 to \$199	14	25	169	330	148	271	594	381	282	392
\$200 to \$299	—	7	39	67	109	111	357	194	258	343
\$300 to \$399	11	—	4	2	—	12	21	19	25	38
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	106	159	153	147	186	172	181	181	199	197
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	42	26	142	351	178	222	609	346	333	420
Less than 20 percent	22	11	71	192	97	69	282	188	96	211
20 to 24 percent	7	—	12	62	13	36	18	63	64	50
25 to 29 percent	—	6	3	16	35	23	84	19	24	57
30 to 34 percent	—	—	18	30	9	14	36	24	26	18
35 percent or more	5	9	34	47	24	69	180	50	84	75
Not computed	8	—	4	4	—	11	9	2	39	9
Median	13.2	26.7	19.7	18.1	19.2	25.1	25.0	19.0	24.0	19.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	32	104	202	191	241	675	355	279	390
Less than 20 percent	—	15	82	177	150	179	493	274	191	278
20 to 24 percent	—	12	5	23	19	31	68	37	26	86
25 to 29 percent	—	5	2	2	22	25	44	15	39	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	—	—	6	58	26	12	9
35 percent or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	12	3	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	20.4	13.5	11.4	12.9	13.9	14.5	14.3	15.2	15.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	8	48	125	49	188	555	341	261	333
Less than 20 percent	—	8	43	123	43	182	461	298	246	280
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	6	94	23	10	53
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	17.5	10.0	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.8	12.9	10.0	12.3
\$50,000 or more	11	17	53	53	46	160	507	279	268	334
Less than 20 percent	11	17	53	50	46	155	493	267	268	318
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	15.7	12.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5	19	84	202	454	348	384	292	471	561
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	25
\$100 to \$199	—	—	4	40	149	38	45	3	17	52
\$200 to \$299	—	—	20	92	107	91	59	103	40	104
\$300 to \$399	5	8	25	56	100	154	154	75	174	88
\$400 to \$499	—	5	4	6	25	41	34	52	167	104
\$500 to \$599	—	6	6	—	7	5	33	—	46	49
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	25	8	24	13	59	59	15	122
Median (dollars)	363	407	323	260	226	317	323	310	399	353
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	13	60	110	253	70	130	128	128	223
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	2	14	10	—	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	12	33	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	2	49	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	38	7	2	2	—	—
35 percent or more	—	13	33	76	115	40	74	89	102	107
Not computed	—	—	27	9	4	13	54	37	26	79
Median	—	48.1	50.0	50.0	33.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5	—	15	46	74	127	84	83	94	137
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	20	35	8	11	4	12	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	8	12	39	13	14	5	24
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	9	6	9	24	3	6	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	3	—	48	16	13	35	22
35 percent or more	—	—	6	3	10	23	20	32	36	55
Not computed	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	17	—	22
Median	27.5	—	24.2	20.9	19.1	30.8	28.8	34.6	33.4	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	2	36	79	77	66	62	171	133
Less than 20 percent	—	—	2	27	56	59	49	37	115	112
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	13	18	5	17	47	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	2	4	—	12	8	9	13
Median	—	10.0	14.1	16.9	14.8	16.1	16.2	17.4	16.7	16.7
\$35,000 or more	—	6	7	10	48	74	104	19	78	68
Less than 20 percent	—	6	7	10	43	74	96	19	78	60
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	8
Median	—	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.2	10.0	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County, OH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brooke County, WV	
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 308	Tract 311
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 161	1 005	621	1 074	553	720	296	1 600
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	410	425	237	340	197	190	113	843
Less than \$300.....	53	67	46	47	17	10	—	71
\$300 to \$399.....	111	146	61	84	79	43	12	163
\$400 to \$499.....	112	83	69	91	34	70	16	194
\$500 to \$599.....	58	73	23	38	26	33	35	150
\$600 to \$799.....	68	47	34	62	19	26	18	131
\$800 to \$999.....	8	2	4	11	22	6	9	109
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	7	—	7	—	2	20	25
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	443	400	418	433	404	458	588	497
Not mortgaged.....	751	580	384	734	356	530	183	757
Less than \$100.....	46	35	3	42	13	21	21	55
\$100 to \$199.....	441	420	274	476	241	360	131	521
\$200 to \$299.....	226	112	95	189	91	133	24	142
\$300 to \$399.....	29	10	12	16	11	10	7	39
\$400 to \$499.....	9	3	—	6	—	3	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars).....	180	167	175	170	175	174	151	169
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	496	400	234	485	254	290	74	357
Less than 20 percent.....	191	142	101	227	130	167	44	160
20 to 24 percent.....	84	84	23	58	30	26	7	49
25 to 29 percent.....	57	31	24	51	15	31	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	41	29	15	33	10	27	—	50
35 percent or more.....	111	95	71	110	54	39	15	90
Not computed.....	12	19	—	6	15	—	—	8
Median.....	23.0	22.9	23.5	21.1	19.0	17.5	11.8	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	283	359	223	301	133	229	59	457
Less than 20 percent.....	230	306	186	262	106	183	48	374
20 to 24 percent.....	39	19	18	19	22	40	11	32
25 to 29 percent.....	6	13	17	12	5	4	—	43
30 to 34 percent.....	—	11	2	3	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.6	10.6	11.6	10.0	10.0	11.1	12.8	11.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	232	143	116	159	78	115	54	381
Less than 20 percent.....	211	127	112	144	71	104	45	309
20 to 24 percent.....	21	12	4	15	7	7	—	56
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.8	12.1
\$50,000 or more.....	150	103	48	129	88	86	109	405
Less than 20 percent.....	150	103	48	120	88	86	90	379
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	432	285	151	287	78	412	77	294
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	22	2	8	3	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	94	36	37	17	18	72	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	91	79	35	111	30	141	—	103
\$300 to \$399.....	136	116	37	65	11	119	60	107
\$400 to \$499.....	37	20	5	28	19	37	17	36
\$500 to \$599.....	7	4	—	5	—	7	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	34	26	29	58	—	34	—	48
Median (dollars).....	295	318	246	288	288	285	365	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	154	133	83	130	40	191	8	42
Less than 20 percent.....	29	1	7	3	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	5	2	—	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	8	1	9	—	30	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	14	3	17	3	—	27	—	—
35 percent or more.....	66	102	39	75	40	98	8	42
Not computed.....	19	14	17	40	—	16	—	—
Median.....	34.5	50.0	45.7	50.0	50.0	43.5	45.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	110	66	48	70	19	96	9	89
Less than 20 percent.....	22	14	11	13	9	8	—	20
20 to 24 percent.....	12	8	10	8	4	37	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	26	8	8	19	6	22	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	22	5	4	3	—	12	—	5
35 percent or more.....	17	20	5	12	—	12	5	6
Not computed.....	11	11	10	15	—	5	—	48
Median.....	28.0	28.4	24.0	26.7	20.6	25.1	41.0	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	105	48	15	50	19	78	28	103
Less than 20 percent.....	75	45	15	33	14	58	28	90
20 to 24 percent.....	14	—	—	13	5	5	—	13
25 to 29 percent.....	5	2	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	11	1	—	4	—	7	—	—
Median.....	17.0	14.6	15.3	17.6	15.5	14.5	16.8	13.2
\$35,000 or more.....	63	38	5	37	—	47	32	60
Less than 20 percent.....	63	38	3	34	—	39	32	60
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	3	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	—	10.6	10.3	11.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Brooke County, WV				Remainder of Brooke County, WV				
	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 308 (pt.)	Tract 311 (pt.)	Tract 312	Tract 313	Tract 314
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	476	311	296	-	-	1 600	976	612	898
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	186	78	113	-	-	843	413	226	327
Less than \$300.....	11	-	-	-	-	71	48	32	59
\$300 to \$399.....	37	14	12	-	-	163	120	47	63
\$400 to \$499.....	37	26	16	-	-	194	101	42	53
\$500 to \$599.....	58	11	35	-	-	150	64	62	60
\$600 to \$799.....	29	21	18	-	-	131	66	18	51
\$800 to \$999.....	14	-	9	-	-	109	14	13	29
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	6	20	-	-	25	-	12	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	517	490	588	-	-	497	433	481	479
Not mortgaged.....	290	233	183	-	-	757	563	386	571
Less than \$100.....	13	15	21	-	-	55	44	23	62
\$100 to \$199.....	228	190	131	-	-	521	404	273	333
\$200 to \$299.....	39	23	24	-	-	142	110	68	142
\$300 to \$399.....	10	5	7	-	-	39	-	22	29
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Median (dollars).....	151	144	151	-	-	169	157	155	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	124	154	74	-	-	357	404	215	269
Less than 20 percent.....	70	104	44	-	-	160	202	123	103
20 to 24 percent.....	-	13	7	-	-	49	70	7	33
25 to 29 percent.....	6	-	8	-	-	-	26	6	37
30 to 34 percent.....	20	-	-	-	-	50	12	26	12
35 percent or more.....	22	30	15	-	-	90	94	41	73
Not computed.....	6	7	-	-	-	8	-	12	11
Median.....	18.0	15.5	11.8	-	-	21.5	20.0	14.4	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	124	79	59	-	-	457	267	194	282
Less than 20 percent.....	102	65	48	-	-	374	206	160	245
20 to 24 percent.....	11	7	11	-	-	32	41	15	14
25 to 29 percent.....	5	-	-	-	-	43	17	6	19
30 to 34 percent.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35 percent or more.....	-	7	-	-	-	8	3	6	4
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	11.4	10.0	12.8	-	-	11.7	13.5	10.1	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	90	30	54	-	-	381	145	93	197
Less than 20 percent.....	80	18	45	-	-	309	130	75	169
20 to 24 percent.....	10	6	-	-	-	56	15	18	14
25 to 29 percent.....	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	6
35 percent or more.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0	12.0	11.8	-	-	12.1	10.0	10.0	12.4
\$50,000 or more.....	138	48	109	-	-	405	160	110	150
Less than 20 percent.....	138	48	90	-	-	379	160	97	138
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	11	-	-	26	-	13	12
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0	10.0	11.0	-	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	69	419	77	9	-	285	365	147	433
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	-	69	-	-	-	-	27	-	22
\$100 to \$199.....	-	124	-	-	-	-	38	20	23
\$200 to \$299.....	8	76	-	-	-	103	109	69	118
\$300 to \$399.....	18	74	60	-	-	107	109	22	171
\$400 to \$499.....	29	43	17	9	-	27	44	18	56
\$500 to \$599.....	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
\$600 to \$749.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	6	11	-	-	-	48	38	18	36
Median (dollars).....	436	212	365	438	-	316	289	268	314
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	6	261	8	-	-	42	163	25	157
Less than 20 percent.....	-	33	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
20 to 24 percent.....	-	69	-	-	-	-	19	-	8
25 to 29 percent.....	-	48	-	-	-	-	6	-	11
30 to 34 percent.....	-	23	-	-	-	-	14	-	12
35 percent or more.....	-	88	8	-	-	42	85	10	80
Not computed.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	32
Median.....	-	28.0	45.0	-	-	50.0+	49.4	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	-	85	9	-	-	89	66	67	123
Less than 20 percent.....	-	7	-	-	-	20	28	-	25
20 to 24 percent.....	-	34	4	-	-	-	7	43	37
25 to 29 percent.....	-	23	-	-	-	10	9	6	26
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	6
35 percent or more.....	-	15	5	-	-	6	9	-	23
Not computed.....	-	6	-	-	-	48	3	18	6
Median.....	-	24.8	41.0	-	-	25.2	22.5	22.8	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	35	41	28	9	-	94	79	48	100
Less than 20 percent.....	35	21	28	-	-	90	68	30	72
20 to 24 percent.....	-	7	-	9	-	4	6	9	14
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	14
Median.....	17.5	18.9	16.8	22.5	-	12.8	15.0	18.7	16.4
\$35,000 or more.....	28	32	32	-	-	60	57	7	53
Less than 20 percent.....	28	32	32	-	-	60	48	7	53
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Median.....	10.0	11.5	10.3	-	-	11.2	10.0	10.0	11.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brooke County, WV— Con.		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Hancock County, WV	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV					
	Tract 316	Tract 317	Tract 202	Tract 201	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	748	774	371	616	371	17	459	803	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	377	233	104	287	104	4	180	354	
Less than \$300	31	60	22	40	22	4	12	67	
\$300 to \$399	93	45	27	58	27	—	47	65	
\$400 to \$499	103	66	29	68	29	—	43	88	
\$500 to \$599	68	14	6	71	6	—	22	48	
\$600 to \$799	69	41	14	33	14	—	32	57	
\$800 to \$999	13	7	6	5	6	—	19	14	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	15	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	460	421	414	461	414	225	468	459	
Not mortgaged	371	541	267	329	267	13	279	449	
Less than \$100	28	74	7	14	7	5	7	26	
\$100 to \$199	269	399	218	208	218	8	219	309	
\$200 to \$299	65	60	36	86	36	—	53	114	
\$300 to \$399	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more	—	3	6	6	6	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	158	148	152	182	152	159	162	163	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	212	313	156	103	156	8	177	178	
Less than 20 percent	91	208	82	39	82	—	62	96	
20 to 24 percent	31	18	28	25	28	—	33	33	
25 to 29 percent	11	14	6	13	6	8	22	15	
30 to 34 percent	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	19	
35 percent or more	79	33	40	13	40	—	54	11	
Not computed	—	8	—	13	—	—	6	4	
Median	22.4	14.6	19.5	21.2	19.5	27.5	23.6	18.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	214	226	113	171	113	4	105	220	
Less than 20 percent	179	206	93	136	93	4	87	201	
20 to 24 percent	26	16	6	14	6	—	12	14	
25 to 29 percent	9	4	—	16	—	—	—	5	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	5	14	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	12.5	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.3	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	134	157	51	128	51	—	102	160	
Less than 20 percent	108	132	51	122	51	—	91	145	
20 to 24 percent	14	18	—	6	—	—	5	15	
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	11.9	10.0	
\$50,000 or more	188	78	51	214	51	5	75	245	
Less than 20 percent	188	78	51	202	51	5	70	242	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	130	131	517	64	517	—	106	216	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	7	—	43	6	43	—	—	7	
\$100 to \$199	7	5	106	—	106	—	11	7	
\$200 to \$299	43	21	114	22	114	—	27	43	
\$300 to \$399	27	44	138	11	138	—	35	87	
\$400 to \$499	22	19	79	4	79	—	19	50	
\$500 to \$599	13	3	—	8	—	—	—	12	
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	15	—	15	—	4	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	11	39	22	4	22	—	10	10	
Median (dollars)	328	318	283	310	283	—	334	335	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	25	59	239	21	239	—	54	66	
Less than 20 percent	7	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	7	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	6	4	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	18	49	173	9	173	—	49	53	
Not computed	—	10	16	6	16	—	5	6	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	47.7	50.0+	47.7	—	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	24	14	109	—	109	—	18	50	
Less than 20 percent	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	7	
20 to 24 percent	—	1	35	—	35	—	—	15	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	17	
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	
35 percent or more	—	3	30	—	30	—	7	4	
Not computed	—	10	11	—	11	—	5	—	
Median	18.1	36.7	24.9	—	24.9	—	40.7	30.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	58	30	115	23	115	—	23	73	
Less than 20 percent	58	8	77	11	77	—	20	73	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	18	8	18	—	5	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	9	—	4	—	
35 percent or more	—	19	11	4	11	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	16.5	13.4	14.0	18.5	14.0	—	16.6	17.1	
\$35,000 or more	23	28	54	20	54	—	5	27	
Less than 20 percent	12	28	54	20	54	—	5	27	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.8	12.5	12.6	13.8	12.6	—	12.5	10.8	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Weirton city (pt.), Hancock County, WV—Con.			Remainder of Hancock County, WV				
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 361	805	638	-	1 303	775	1 286	318
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	540	300	233	-	702	351	670	74
Less than \$300.....	19	-	11	-	112	110	134	16
\$300 to \$399.....	94	73	43	-	194	113	156	28
\$400 to \$499.....	96	95	58	-	179	55	133	12
\$500 to \$599.....	114	43	42	-	143	47	116	7
\$600 to \$799.....	155	58	45	-	47	26	91	10
\$800 to \$999.....	35	21	30	-	13	-	22	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16	10	4	-	14	-	18	1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	556	483	510	-	425	360	439	350
Not mortgaged.....	821	505	405	-	601	424	616	244
Less than \$100.....	19	35	17	-	47	34	55	21
\$100 to \$199.....	548	322	291	-	445	309	466	158
\$200 to \$299.....	191	111	68	-	98	68	78	58
\$300 to \$399.....	57	26	29	-	11	-	-	3
\$400 to \$499.....	6	7	-	-	-	13	10	4
\$500 or more.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-
Median (dollars).....	174	170	166	-	150	153	155	150
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	328	242	195	-	403	378	313	127
Less than 20 percent.....	147	132	116	-	224	221	150	89
20 to 24 percent.....	14	26	8	-	49	24	21	8
25 to 29 percent.....	29	18	6	-	15	47	24	10
30 to 34 percent.....	23	11	20	-	9	17	32	2
35 percent or more.....	94	40	45	-	100	58	74	14
Not computed.....	21	15	-	-	6	11	12	4
Median.....	22.3	18.3	16.3	-	17.8	18.5	20.1	14.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	388	233	147	-	442	200	256	89
Less than 20 percent.....	283	186	138	-	313	178	183	85
20 to 24 percent.....	54	19	9	-	46	10	27	4
25 to 29 percent.....	30	-	-	-	52	12	27	-
30 to 34 percent.....	15	16	-	-	31	-	11	-
35 percent or more.....	6	12	-	-	-	-	8	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-	14.9	11.5	13.7	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	259	153	138	-	251	125	269	41
Less than 20 percent.....	232	146	122	-	226	125	260	41
20 to 24 percent.....	12	7	16	-	12	-	9	-
25 to 29 percent.....	9	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	11.0	-	11.2	10.3	10.0-	10.0-
\$50,000 or more.....	386	177	158	-	207	72	448	61
Less than 20 percent.....	363	166	158	-	207	72	448	61
20 to 24 percent.....	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	414	282	324	-	397	384	231	210
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	8	14	8	36
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	6	-	7	68	15	48
\$200 to \$299.....	52	68	49	-	192	107	75	53
\$300 to \$399.....	221	113	190	-	102	127	60	33
\$400 to \$499.....	80	74	46	-	27	25	8	11
\$500 to \$599.....	26	9	9	-	17	6	9	8
\$600 to \$749.....	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
No cash rent.....	13	12	18	-	44	37	48	21
Median (dollars).....	367	341	348	-	293	273	282	214
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	115	40	22	-	103	160	65	110
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	27
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	19
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	14	12	8	22
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
35 percent or more.....	79	40	22	-	85	105	37	37
Not computed.....	36	-	-	-	4	23	13	2
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	45.6	50.0+	26.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	71	76	89	-	140	110	74	53
Less than 20 percent.....	7	7	6	-	16	36	18	9
20 to 24 percent.....	10	22	22	-	27	30	16	4
25 to 29 percent.....	14	21	18	-	36	13	14	13
30 to 34 percent.....	14	8	-	-	8	-	-	11
35 percent or more.....	20	18	38	-	26	26	8	7
Not computed.....	6	-	5	-	27	5	18	9
Median.....	30.5	27.1	28.9	-	26.9	22.7	23.1	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	111	72	106	-	100	69	47	38
Less than 20 percent.....	82	60	97	-	100	56	38	19
20 to 24 percent.....	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
25 to 29 percent.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
30 to 34 percent.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	12	9	-	-	9	-	10
Median.....	17.9	14.7	13.2	-	14.4	14.8	13.4	17.7
\$35,000 or more.....	117	94	107	-	54	45	45	9
Less than 20 percent.....	107	94	97	-	37	45	28	9
20 to 24 percent.....	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	4	-	17	-	17	-
Median.....	10.6	10.0-	11.9	-	10.0-	10.7	10.0-	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH				West Virginia (pt.)
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	
Occupied housing units.....	52 932	29 484	29 484	7 618	23 448
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	391	135	135	13	256
1985 to 1988	1 103	534	534	42	569
1980 to 1984	2 533	1 291	1 291	176	1 242
1970 to 1979	9 054	4 636	4 636	709	4 418
1960 to 1969	8 290	4 783	4 783	1 307	3 507
1950 to 1959	10 506	5 525	5 525	1 405	4 981
1940 to 1949	6 236	3 481	3 481	1 227	2 755
1939 or earlier	14 819	9 099	9 099	2 739	5 720
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	223	121	121	62	102
1 bedroom	3 732	2 087	2 087	1 036	1 645
2 bedrooms	16 352	8 957	8 957	2 274	7 395
3 bedrooms	25 633	14 568	14 568	3 192	11 065
4 bedrooms	6 090	3 230	3 230	900	2 860
5 or more bedrooms	902	521	521	154	381
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	52 675	29 343	29 343	7 558	23 332
Source of water, public system or private company	44 781	23 510	23 510	7 591	21 271
Sewage disposal, public sewer	35 021	19 017	19 017	7 472	16 004
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	359	250	250	73	109
Owner-occupied housing units	277	192	192	54	85
Renter-occupied housing units	82	58	58	19	24
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	29 810	14 615	14 615	6 158	15 195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	620	310	310	60	310
Electricity	10 592	6 035	6 035	1 105	4 557
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9 416	6 915	6 915	168	2 501
All other fuels	2 464	1 579	1 579	109	885
No fuel used	30	30	30	18	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	6 236	3 654	3 654	1 479	2 582
1	18 312	9 924	9 924	3 186	8 388
2	19 999	10 949	10 949	2 207	9 050
3 or more	8 385	4 957	4 957	746	3 428
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units.....	40 371	22 134	22 134	4 769	18 237
1989 to March 1990	2 133	1 141	1 141	220	992
1985 to 1988	5 295	2 808	2 808	603	2 487
1980 to 1984	4 294	2 376	2 376	398	1 918
1970 to 1979	10 488	5 619	5 619	1 076	4 869
1969 or earlier	18 161	10 190	10 190	2 472	7 971
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 561	7 350	7 350	2 849	5 211
1989 to March 1990	4 192	2 409	2 409	982	1 783
1985 to 1988	4 492	2 611	2 611	969	1 881
1980 to 1984	1 847	1 022	1 022	356	825
1970 to 1979	1 271	822	822	341	449
1969 or earlier	759	486	486	201	273
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	2 372	1 333	1 333	373	1 039
Householder 65 years and over	15 690	8 951	8 951	2 753	6 739
Owner-occupied housing units	12 928	7 256	7 256	1 964	5 672
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	157	129	129	43	28
No telephone in unit	355	211	211	60	144
No vehicle available	3 906	2 280	2 280	884	1 626
Complete plumbing facilities	52 573	29 234	29 234	7 545	23 339
1.00 or less persons per room	51 912	28 897	28 897	7 481	23 015
1.01 or more persons per room	661	337	337	64	324
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	359	250	250	73	109
1.00 or less persons per room	350	241	241	73	109
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	9	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 510	31 681	31 681	35 879	33 515
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 385	16 961	16 961	15 792	20 394
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 886	4 901	4 901	1 526	2 985
Owner-occupied housing units	3 657	2 078	2 078	350	1 579
Renter-occupied housing units	4 229	2 823	2 823	1 176	1 406

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County, OH	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)		Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 8
Occupied housing units.....	13 415	7 027	626	622	1 196	316
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	130	10	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	224	21	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	685	176	—	—	7	—
1970 to 1979	2 514	898	86	86	6	17
1960 to 1969	2 101	1 192	224	224	77	26
1950 to 1959	3 252	2 305	30	30	123	68
1940 to 1949	1 637	1 168	41	41	231	43
1939 or earlier	2 872	1 257	245	241	752	162
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	35	13	24	24	—	7
1 bedroom	910	422	266	266	151	50
2 bedrooms	4 254	2 131	172	172	371	82
3 bedrooms	6 411	3 380	126	122	501	155
4 bedrooms	1 599	954	30	30	136	22
5 or more bedrooms	206	127	8	8	37	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	13 348	7 004	626	622	1 190	309
Source of water, public system or private company	12 174	6 972	626	622	1 196	308
Sewage disposal, public sewer	9 759	6 915	619	615	1 196	316
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	5	—	—	12	15
Owner-occupied housing units	35	5	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	15	—	—	—	12	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	8 999	6 002	470	466	1 132	286
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	212	24	7	7	—	6
Electricity	2 441	914	96	96	59	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 298	35	6	6	5	—
All other fuels	465	52	34	34	—	8
No fuel used	—	—	13	13	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	1 393	815	333	333	176	124
1	4 871	2 583	257	257	499	134
2	5 217	2 750	36	32	388	48
3 or more	1 934	879	—	—	133	10
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	.5	.5	1.4	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	10 303	5 179	108	104	681	139
1989 to March 1990	574	200	—	—	43	11
1985 to 1988	1 354	578	5	5	87	15
1980 to 1984	1 068	374	8	8	76	8
1970 to 1979	2 775	1 210	23	23	161	22
1969 or earlier	4 532	2 817	72	68	314	83
Renter-occupied housing units	3 112	1 848	518	518	515	177
1989 to March 1990	1 140	683	137	137	251	63
1985 to 1988	1 152	722	162	162	163	55
1980 to 1984	431	225	94	94	51	14
1970 to 1979	233	136	76	76	50	7
1969 or earlier	156	82	49	49	—	38
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	654	210	112	112	45	71
Householder 65 years and over	3 801	2 225	276	272	322	97
Owner-occupied housing units	3 247	1 931	63	59	248	67
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	89	24	18	18	—	24
No vehicle available	850	491	158	158	113	53
Complete plumbing facilities	13 365	7 022	626	622	1 184	301
1.00 or less persons per room	13 186	6 988	619	615	1 172	281
1.01 or more persons per room	179	34	7	7	12	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	5	—	—	12	15
1.00 or less persons per room	50	5	—	—	12	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 868	36 473	15 267	15 385	29 922	20 375
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 586	22 691	7 036	7 036	19 122	8 321
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 685	711	383	383	206	161
Owner-occupied housing units	870	289	32	32	40	37
Renter-occupied housing units	815	422	351	351	166	124

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH			
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	33 218	18 096	18 096	4 484
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	14 084	7 644	7 644	1 708
Less than \$300.....	1 545	690	690	157
\$300 to \$399.....	2 952	1 494	1 494	278
\$400 to \$499.....	3 264	1 801	1 801	409
\$500 to \$599.....	2 705	1 531	1 531	319
\$600 to \$799.....	2 381	1 429	1 429	251
\$800 to \$999.....	835	478	478	175
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	324	163	163	76
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	72	52	52	37
\$2,000 or more.....	6	6	6	6
Median (dollars).....	478	491	491	503
Not mortgaged.....	19 134	10 452	10 452	2 776
Less than \$100.....	1 119	504	504	92
\$100 to \$199.....	12 635	6 474	6 474	1 759
\$200 to \$299.....	4 600	3 009	3 009	710
\$300 to \$399.....	592	371	371	155
\$400 to \$499.....	126	63	63	37
\$500 or more.....	62	31	31	23
Median (dollars).....	171	178	178	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	11 050	6 439	6 439	1 695
Less than 20 percent.....	5 462	3 041	3 041	878
20 to 24 percent.....	1 352	862	862	248
25 to 29 percent.....	901	605	605	135
30 to 34 percent.....	698	428	428	100
35 percent or more.....	2 318	1 322	1 322	284
Not computed.....	319	181	181	50
Median.....	19.8	20.5	20.5	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 256	5 065	5 065	1 149
Less than 20 percent.....	7 331	3 907	3 907	872
20 to 24 percent.....	973	591	591	129
25 to 29 percent.....	578	333	333	105
30 to 34 percent.....	253	173	173	38
35 percent or more.....	118	58	58	5
Not computed.....	3	3	3	-
Median.....	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 375	3 464	3 464	772
Less than 20 percent.....	5 683	3 098	3 098	697
20 to 24 percent.....	539	311	311	60
25 to 29 percent.....	95	31	31	8
30 to 34 percent.....	48	24	24	7
35 percent or more.....	10	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	6 537	3 128	3 128	868
Less than 20 percent.....	6 331	3 036	3 036	835
20 to 24 percent.....	130	40	40	15
25 to 29 percent.....	58	45	45	18
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	16	5	5	-
Not computed.....	2	2	2	-
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 303	7 204	7 204	2 840
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	477	243	243	148
\$100 to \$199.....	1 755	1 270	1 270	661
\$200 to \$299.....	3 244	1 924	1 924	826
\$300 to \$399.....	3 628	1 904	1 904	617
\$400 to \$499.....	1 537	838	838	282
\$500 to \$599.....	452	302	302	127
\$600 to \$749.....	118	74	74	36
\$750 to \$999.....	48	36	36	24
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	1 044	613	613	119
Median (dollars).....	304	294	294	270
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	4 940	3 229	3 229	1 431
Less than 20 percent.....	281	166	166	79
20 to 24 percent.....	356	224	224	137
25 to 29 percent.....	444	293	293	181
30 to 34 percent.....	339	270	270	148
35 percent or more.....	2 886	1 836	1 836	791
Not computed.....	634	440	440	95
Median.....	49.7	48.7	48.7	43.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 970	1 725	1 725	657
Less than 20 percent.....	590	374	374	201
20 to 24 percent.....	614	339	339	136
25 to 29 percent.....	518	282	282	123
30 to 34 percent.....	330	236	236	53
35 percent or more.....	594	346	346	101
Not computed.....	324	148	148	43
Median.....	26.1	26.3	26.3	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 572	1 312	1 312	415
Less than 20 percent.....	1 983	967	967	304
20 to 24 percent.....	319	219	219	67
25 to 29 percent.....	60	24	24	9
30 to 34 percent.....	28	13	13	13
35 percent or more.....	7	7	7	7
Not computed.....	175	82	82	15
Median.....	16.1	16.5	16.5	15.7
\$35,000 or more.....	1 821	938	938	337
Less than 20 percent.....	1 670	861	861	294
20 to 24 percent.....	26	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent.....	13	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	112	54	54	20
Median.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Jefferson County, OH	Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH			
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 8	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8 495	4 824	86	82	639	132	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	3 688	1 902	14	14	257	32	
Less than \$300	543	171	—	—	38	—	
\$300 to \$399	873	382	14	14	78	13	
\$400 to \$499	840	461	—	—	61	—	
\$500 to \$599	659	346	—	—	48	11	
\$600 to \$799	521	347	—	—	27	8	
\$800 to \$999	149	125	—	—	5	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	86	53	—	—	—	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	17	17	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	455	498	356	356	435	514	
Not mortgaged	4 807	2 922	72	68	382	100	
Less than \$100	280	123	5	5	6	8	
\$100 to \$199	3 418	2 040	51	51	226	74	
\$200 to \$299	918	616	8	4	113	18	
\$300 to \$399	119	105	—	—	30	—	
\$400 to \$499	49	22	8	8	—	—	
\$500 or more	23	16	—	—	7	—	
Median (dollars)	163	168	160	156	188	156	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	2 508	1 287	68	64	220	81	
Less than 20 percent	1 316	632	28	28	105	46	
20 to 24 percent	262	160	10	6	42	7	
25 to 29 percent	188	92	8	8	14	6	
30 to 34 percent	128	68	7	7	13	7	
35 percent or more	528	282	15	15	46	15	
Not computed	86	53	—	—	—	—	
Median	18.9	19.7	23.0	23.3	20.6	18.8	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 295	1 319	18	18	198	22	
Less than 20 percent	1 845	1 086	18	18	156	14	
20 to 24 percent	209	122	—	—	22	—	
25 to 29 percent	142	51	—	—	15	8	
30 to 34 percent	67	36	—	—	5	—	
35 percent or more	32	24	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.2	10.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	10.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 649	963	—	—	140	19	
Less than 20 percent	1 538	886	—	—	127	19	
20 to 24 percent	77	56	—	—	13	—	
25 to 29 percent	28	15	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	15.7	
\$50,000 or more	2 043	1 255	—	—	81	10	
Less than 20 percent	1 999	1 211	—	—	81	10	
20 to 24 percent	28	28	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 049	1 841	518	518	515	177	
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	115	49	66	66	—	9	
\$100 to \$199	268	130	262	262	45	77	
\$200 to \$299	773	352	148	148	194	35	
\$300 to \$399	1 096	774	12	12	124	48	
\$400 to \$499	415	344	4	4	83	8	
\$500 to \$599	97	57	4	4	25	—	
\$600 to \$749	44	44	—	—	6	—	
\$750 to \$999	12	12	—	—	5	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	229	79	22	22	33	—	
Median (dollars)	325	342	162	162	302	206	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	971	533	418	418	193	131	
Less than 20 percent	47	6	18	18	—	9	
20 to 24 percent	42	17	48	48	—	14	
25 to 29 percent	86	30	93	93	6	9	
30 to 34 percent	20	10	73	73	20	8	
35 percent or more	670	406	150	150	163	91	
Not computed	106	64	36	36	4	—	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	32.2	32.2	50.0+	49.7	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	772	395	70	70	21	31	
Less than 20 percent	121	42	29	29	35	26	
20 to 24 percent	153	76	17	17	22	5	
25 to 29 percent	162	86	13	13	17	—	
30 to 34 percent	64	45	—	—	28	—	
35 percent or more	187	120	11	11	11	—	
Not computed	85	26	—	—	—	—	
Median	27.1	28.9	21.8	21.8	26.3	18.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	743	489	25	25	90	15	
Less than 20 percent	606	393	21	21	69	15	
20 to 24 percent	51	43	—	—	5	—	
25 to 29 percent	24	10	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	7	7	4	4	6	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	55	36	—	—	10	—	
Median	15.4	15.8	11.7	11.7	16.6	15.3	
\$35,000 or more	563	424	5	5	98	—	
Less than 20 percent	509	404	5	5	86	—	
20 to 24 percent	16	16	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	38	4	—	—	12	—	
Median	10.9	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.6	—	

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		Jefferson County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)
	Ohio (pt.)		Total	Steubenville city	
Occupied housing units	2 062	1 669	1 669	1 316	393
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	7	7	7	5	—
1980 to 1984	64	46	46	20	18
1970 to 1979	329	281	281	196	48
1960 to 1969	430	346	346	302	84
1950 to 1959	301	243	243	166	58
1940 to 1949	225	185	185	147	40
1939 or earlier	706	561	561	480	145
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	20	20	20	20	—
1 bedroom	159	147	147	129	12
2 bedrooms	609	509	509	419	100
3 bedrooms	1 058	803	803	600	255
4 bedrooms	178	164	164	126	14
5 or more bedrooms	38	26	26	22	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	2 044	1 659	1 659	1 316	385
Source of water, public system or private company	1 948	1 587	1 587	1 303	361
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 875	1 523	1 523	1 299	352
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	20	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	20	20	20	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	1 559	1 234	1 234	1 119	325
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	14	14	14	13
Electricity	281	245	245	140	36
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	150	131	131	17	19
All other fuels	45	45	45	26	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	660	561	561	523	99
1	754	601	601	495	153
2	470	364	364	208	106
3 or more	178	143	143	90	35
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	1 088	786	786	515	302
1989 to March 1990	90	77	77	61	13
1985 to 1988	128	108	108	54	20
1980 to 1984	137	85	85	41	52
1970 to 1979	339	266	266	187	73
1969 or earlier	394	250	250	172	144
Renter-occupied housing units	974	883	883	801	91
1989 to March 1990	361	343	343	302	18
1985 to 1988	312	286	286	283	26
1980 to 1984	146	120	120	100	26
1970 to 1979	87	73	73	63	14
1969 or earlier	68	61	61	53	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	159	159	159	145	—
Householder 65 years and over	504	374	374	303	130
Owner-occupied housing units	311	206	206	152	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	5	5	5	—
No vehicle available	214	165	165	139	49
Complete plumbing facilities	2 042	1 649	1 649	1 309	393
1.00 or less persons per room	2 010	1 617	1 617	1 281	393
1.01 or more persons per room	32	32	32	28	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	20	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	17	17	17	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	3	3	3	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 979	30 300	30 300	27 817	29 142
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 927	11 286	11 286	10 612	18 144
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	701	647	647	599	54
Owner-occupied housing units	144	114	114	89	30
Renter-occupied housing units	557	533	533	510	24

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8
Occupied housing units	309	290	328	328	249	175	303
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	18	5	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	33	27	39	39	63	—	51
1960 to 1969	76	76	162	162	15	16	47
1950 to 1959	44	44	30	30	29	43	24
1940 to 1949	23	23	8	8	30	32	44
1939 or earlier	115	115	89	89	112	84	137
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	20	20	—	—	—
1 bedroom	6	—	74	74	22	5	14
2 bedrooms	77	77	93	93	108	49	102
3 bedrooms	215	202	76	76	91	97	165
4 bedrooms	5	5	49	49	22	24	22
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	16	16	6	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	301	282	328	328	249	175	303
Source of water, public system or private company	296	290	323	323	249	175	303
Sewage disposal, public sewer	296	290	328	328	244	175	303
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	275	275	273	273	181	175	292
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	—	—	—	7	—	—
Electricity	21	15	39	39	51	—	4
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
All other fuels	—	—	16	16	10	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	84	84	174	174	110	35	148
1	143	124	111	111	75	99	118
2	62	62	30	30	45	34	22
3 or more	20	20	13	13	19	7	15
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	.6	.6	.9	1.1	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	233	220	92	92	102	64	124
1989 to March 1990	8	8	—	—	6	11	5
1985 to 1988	10	10	15	15	—	33	6
1980 to 1984	40	27	7	7	—	—	19
1970 to 1979	63	63	40	40	32	20	54
1969 or earlier	112	112	30	30	64	—	40
Renter-occupied housing units	76	70	236	236	147	111	179
1989 to March 1990	14	14	109	109	32	50	52
1985 to 1988	21	21	57	57	76	53	34
1980 to 1984	20	14	39	39	12	—	43
1970 to 1979	14	14	13	13	5	8	37
1969 or earlier	7	7	18	18	22	—	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	—	—	61	61	11	12	38
Householder 65 years and over	108	108	90	90	91	8	82
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	31	31	57	—	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	43	43	47	47	45	5	42
Complete plumbing facilities	309	290	321	321	249	175	303
1.00 or less persons per room	309	290	315	315	249	166	303
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	6	6	—	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 252	26 308	27 599	27 599	17 580	41 561	24 303
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 330	16 884	9 023	9 023	8 231	15 944	8 111
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	39	39	172	172	132	85	141
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21	18	18	31	6	22
Renter-occupied housing units	18	18	154	154	101	79	119

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County, OH				West Virginia (pt.)
	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Steubenville city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	985	706	706	462	279
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	470	343	343	219	127
Less than \$300	35	31	31	26	4
\$300 to \$399	94	66	66	48	28
\$400 to \$499	115	84	84	61	31
\$500 to \$599	60	53	53	35	7
\$600 to \$799	158	109	109	49	49
\$800 to \$999	5	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	—	—	—	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	493	490	490	465	504
Not mortgaged	515	363	363	243	152
Less than \$100	20	13	13	11	7
\$100 to \$199	316	228	228	150	88
\$200 to \$299	128	92	92	56	36
\$300 to \$399	36	15	15	11	21
\$400 to \$499	6	6	6	6	—
\$500 or more	9	9	9	9	—
Median (dollars)	179	178	178	178	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	356	237	237	170	119
Less than 20 percent	90	48	48	24	42
20 to 24 percent	58	51	51	36	7
25 to 29 percent	48	23	23	17	25
30 to 34 percent	23	8	8	6	15
35 percent or more	115	91	91	78	24
Not computed	22	16	16	9	6
Median	27.0	27.5	27.5	32.9	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	245	177	177	120	68
Less than 20 percent	166	118	118	65	48
20 to 24 percent	35	29	29	27	6
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24	24	—
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more	4	4	4	4	—
Not computed	2	2	2	—	—
Median	13.0	12.2	12.2	17.5	14.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186	150	150	100	36
Less than 20 percent	165	134	134	91	31
20 to 24 percent	21	16	16	9	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.3
\$50,000 or more	198	142	142	72	56
Less than 20 percent	195	142	142	72	53
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	—	—	—	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	966	875	875	801	91
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	100	94	94	87	6
\$100 to \$199	260	260	260	254	—
\$200 to \$299	192	175	175	170	17
\$300 to \$399	188	163	163	140	25
\$400 to \$499	116	108	108	87	8
\$500 to \$599	33	26	26	26	7
\$600 to \$749	21	21	21	21	—
\$750 to \$999	13	—	—	—	13
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	43	28	28	16	15
Median (dollars)	238	223	223	219	341
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	589	559	559	532	30
Less than 20 percent	36	36	36	29	—
20 to 24 percent	36	30	30	30	6
25 to 29 percent	104	104	104	104	—
30 to 34 percent	43	43	43	43	—
35 percent or more	340	321	321	311	19
Not computed	30	25	25	15	5
Median	45.6	45.2	45.2	45.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	191	169	169	163	22
Less than 20 percent	56	56	56	56	—
20 to 24 percent	38	21	21	21	17
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	14	—
30 to 34 percent	25	25	25	25	—
35 percent or more	53	53	53	47	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	5
Median	24.9	27.7	27.7	26.6	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	138	105	105	67	33
Less than 20 percent	99	84	84	56	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	—	—	—	13
Not computed	15	10	10	6	5
Median	16.7	15.5	15.5	16.0	19.7
\$35,000 or more	48	42	42	39	6
Less than 20 percent	48	42	42	39	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.0

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hancock County, WV		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County, OH		Steubenville city, Jefferson County, OH		
	Total	Weirton city (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	220	220	69	69	96	58	106
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	88	88	25	25	19	58	30
Less than \$300	4	4	—	—	12	5	5
\$300 to \$399	19	19	6	6	—	7	19
\$400 to \$499	16	16	7	7	—	18	6
\$500 to \$599	—	—	12	12	—	7	—
\$600 to \$799	41	41	—	—	7	21	—
\$800 to \$999	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	616	616	446	446	229	495	345
Not mortgaged	132	132	44	44	77	—	76
Less than \$100	7	7	—	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199	83	83	20	20	71	—	50
\$200 to \$299	36	36	13	13	6	—	14
\$300 to \$399	6	6	11	11	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	173	173	208	208	169	—	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	100	100	25	25	61	7	41
Less than 20 percent	42	42	—	—	12	—	7
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	7	19	—	6
25 to 29 percent	25	25	—	—	12	—	5
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	15	15	18	18	18	7	17
Not computed	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.6	23.6	50.0+	50.0+	24.9	37.5	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	62	62	29	29	22	13	34
Less than 20 percent	42	42	17	17	22	—	26
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	6	—	13	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	15.4	17.9	17.9	10.0	22.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	22	15	15	7	21	19
Less than 20 percent	17	17	15	15	7	12	19
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	14.2	10.0	10.0	17.5	13.9	10.0
\$50,000 or more	36	36	—	—	6	17	12
Less than 20 percent	33	33	—	—	6	17	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	11.0	—	—	10.0	11.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	76	70	236	236	147	111	179
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	33	33	29	—	13
\$100 to \$199	—	—	125	125	41	4	70
\$200 to \$299	17	11	40	40	32	35	57
\$300 to \$399	21	21	20	20	24	19	21
\$400 to \$499	8	8	13	13	6	30	12
\$500 to \$599	7	7	—	—	10	9	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	5	5	—	9	—
\$750 to \$999	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	10	10	—	—	5	5	6
Median (dollars)	357	368	157	157	201	325	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	24	24	184	184	90	74	125
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	25	25	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	56	56	—	—	41
30 to 34 percent	—	—	35	35	8	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19	68	68	48	69	84
Not computed	5	5	—	—	10	5	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	31.6	31.6	42.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	18	18	22	22	57	16	37
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	8	31	—	8
20 to 24 percent	13	13	—	—	10	11	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	—	—	14	14	10	5	6
Not computed	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	36.1	36.1	19.2	23.6	30.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	28	23	23	—	—	12
Less than 20 percent	15	15	18	18	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	10.0	10.0	—	—	17.5
\$35,000 or more	6	—	7	7	—	21	5
Less than 20 percent	6	—	7	7	—	21	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	12.5	12.5	—	10.0	10.0

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
Occupied housing units	179
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	-
1985 to 1988	-
1980 to 1984	5
1970 to 1979	51
1960 to 1969	18
1950 to 1959	49
1940 to 1949	18
1939 or earlier	38
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	-
1 bedroom	35
2 bedrooms	48
3 bedrooms	69
4 bedrooms	16
5 or more bedrooms	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	179
Source of water, public system or private company	134
Sewage disposal, public sewer	118
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	95
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	-
Electricity	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	45
All other fuels	-
No fuel used	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	32
1	52
2	66
3 or more	29
Vehicles per household	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	118
1989 to March 1990	8
1985 to 1988	33
1980 to 1984	4
1970 to 1979	32
1969 or earlier	41
Renter-occupied housing units	61
1989 to March 1990	37
1985 to 1988	1
1980 to 1984	9
1970 to 1979	14
1969 or earlier	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	18
Householder 65 years and over	49
Owner-occupied housing units	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
No telephone in unit	-
No vehicle available	18
Complete plumbing facilities	179
1.00 or less persons per room	179
1.01 or more persons per room	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 589
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 752
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	26
Owner-occupied housing units	7
Renter-occupied housing units	19

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	116
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage -----	56
Less than \$300 -----	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	19
\$600 to \$799 -----	3
\$800 to \$999 -----	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	9
\$2,000 or more -----	—
Median (dollars) -----	577
Not mortgaged -----	60
Less than \$100 -----	16
\$100 to \$199 -----	31
\$200 to \$299 -----	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—
\$500 or more -----	—
Median (dollars) -----	137
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000 -----	41
Less than 20 percent -----	28
20 to 24 percent -----	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	7
Median -----	13.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	46
Less than 20 percent -----	25
20 to 24 percent -----	10
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	13.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	13
Less than 20 percent -----	13
20 to 24 percent -----	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	17.0
\$50,000 or more -----	16
Less than 20 percent -----	16
20 to 24 percent -----	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	61
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100 -----	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	9
\$200 to \$299 -----	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	40
\$400 to \$499 -----	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	6
\$600 to \$749 -----	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—
No cash rent -----	—
Median (dollars) -----	343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000 -----	22
Less than 20 percent -----	1
20 to 24 percent -----	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	18
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	26
Less than 20 percent -----	—
20 to 24 percent -----	9
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	17
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	38.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	13
Less than 20 percent -----	13
20 to 24 percent -----	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—
35 percent or more -----	—
Not computed -----	—
Median -----	—

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
Occupied housing units -----	52 790
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990 -----	391
1985 to 1988 -----	1 103
1980 to 1984 -----	2 528
1970 to 1979 -----	9 023
1960 to 1969 -----	8 272
1950 to 1959 -----	10 472
1940 to 1949 -----	6 218
1939 or earlier -----	14 783
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom -----	223
1 bedroom -----	3 713
2 bedrooms -----	16 311
3 bedrooms -----	25 565
4 bedrooms -----	6 085
5 or more bedrooms -----	893
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities -----	52 533
Source of water, public system or private company -----	44 656
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	34 918
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	359
Owner-occupied housing units -----	277
Renter-occupied housing units -----	82
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas -----	29 715
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	620
Electricity -----	10 572
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	9 389
All other fuels -----	2 464
No fuel used -----	30
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None -----	6 212
1 -----	18 268
2 -----	19 941
3 or more -----	8 369
Vehicles per household -----	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	40 274
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 133
1985 to 1988 -----	5 273
1980 to 1984 -----	4 290
1970 to 1979 -----	10 456
1969 or earlier -----	18 122
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 516
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 170
1985 to 1988 -----	4 492
1980 to 1984 -----	1 838
1970 to 1979 -----	1 257
1969 or earlier -----	759
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit -----	2 361
Householder 65 years and over -----	15 643
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 884
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	157
No telephone in unit -----	355
No vehicle available -----	3 888
Complete plumbing facilities -----	52 431
1.00 or less persons per room -----	51 770
1.01 or more persons per room -----	661
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	359
1.00 or less persons per room -----	350
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 465
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 405
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 868
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 650
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 218

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

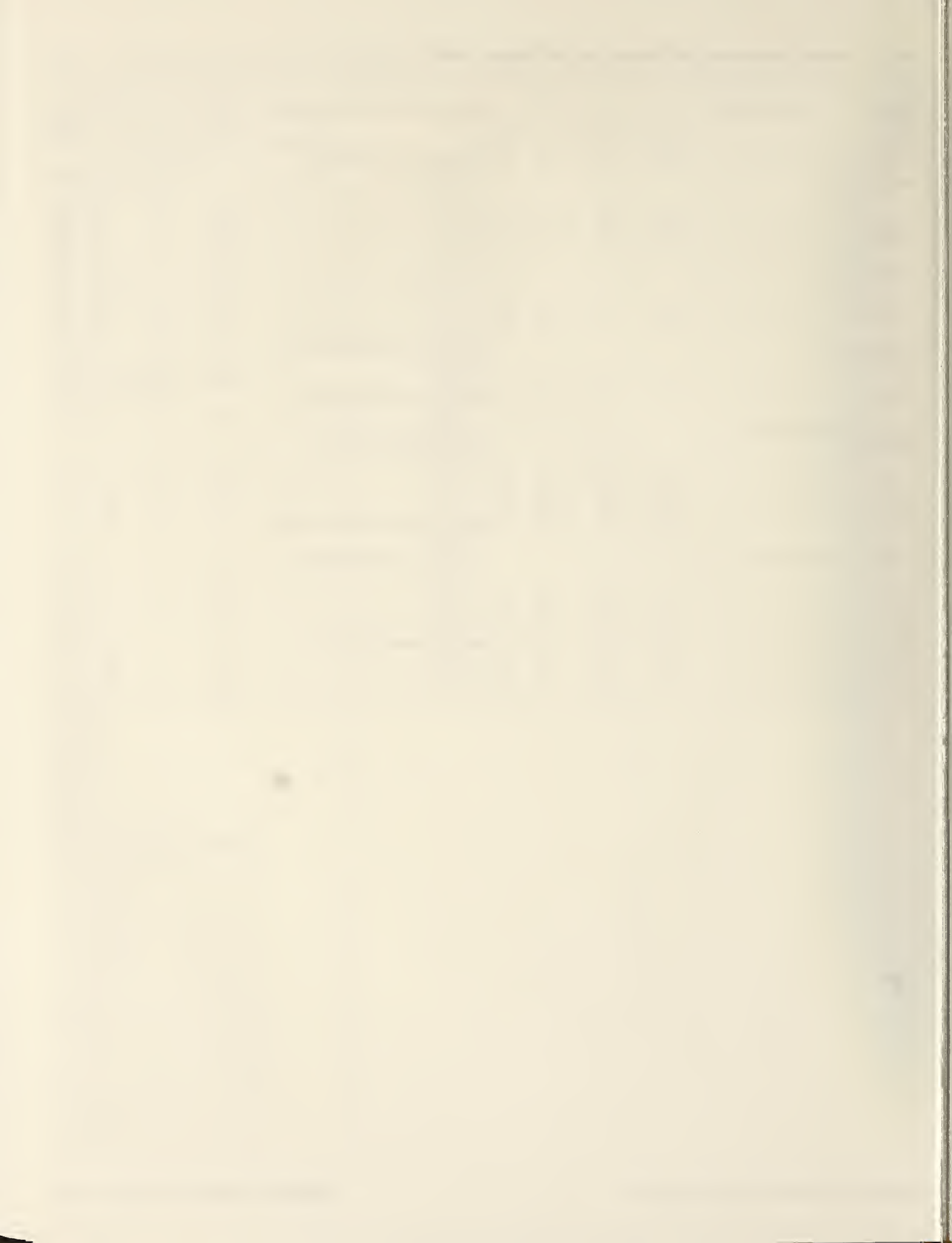
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	33 121
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	14 039
Less than \$300	1 539
\$300 to \$399	2 952
\$400 to \$499	3 256
\$500 to \$599	2 686
\$600 to \$799	2 378
\$800 to \$999	835
\$1,000 to \$1,499	324
\$1,500 to \$1,999	63
\$2,000 or more	6
Median (dollars)	478
Not mortgaged	19 082
Less than \$100	1 111
\$100 to \$199	12 604
\$200 to \$299	4 587
\$300 to \$399	592
\$400 to \$499	126
\$500 or more	62
Median (dollars)	171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	11 017
Less than 20 percent	5 442
20 to 24 percent	1 346
25 to 29 percent	901
30 to 34 percent	698
35 percent or more	2 318
Not computed	312
Median	19.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 221
Less than 20 percent	7 306
20 to 24 percent	963
25 to 29 percent	578
30 to 34 percent	253
35 percent or more	118
Not computed	3
Median	11.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 362
Less than 20 percent	5 670
20 to 24 percent	539
25 to 29 percent	95
30 to 34 percent	48
35 percent or more	10
Not computed	-
Median	10.3
\$50,000 or more	6 521
Less than 20 percent	6 315
20 to 24 percent	130
25 to 29 percent	58
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	16
Not computed	2
Median	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 258
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	477
\$100 to \$199	1 747
\$200 to \$299	3 238
\$300 to \$399	3 603
\$400 to \$499	1 537
\$500 to \$599	446
\$600 to \$749	118
\$750 to \$999	48
\$1,000 or more	-
No cash rent	1 044
Median (dollars)	304
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	4 926
Less than 20 percent	281
20 to 24 percent	356
25 to 29 percent	441
30 to 34 percent	339
35 percent or more	2 875
Not computed	634
Median	49.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 944
Less than 20 percent	590
20 to 24 percent	605
25 to 29 percent	518
30 to 34 percent	330
35 percent or more	577
Not computed	324
Median	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 567
Less than 20 percent	1 978
20 to 24 percent	319
25 to 29 percent	60
30 to 34 percent	28
35 percent or more	7
Not computed	175
Median	16.1
\$35,000 or more	1 821
Less than 20 percent	1 670
20 to 24 percent	26
25 to 29 percent	13
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	112
Median	11.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	142 523	17.6	59 446	18.0	REMAINDER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH				
Ohio (pt.)	80 298	19.5	33 911	20.1	Tract 2 (pt.)	4	50.0	2	50.0
JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH					Tract 5 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 6 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 9 (pt.)	150	16.7	74	13.5
					Tract 10 (pt.)	237	20.3	92	16.3
					Tract 110	1 928	26.1	764	25.1
					Tract 111	3 239	29.3	1 329	30.3
Total	80 298	19.5	33 911	20.1	Tract 112	2 563	16.1	1 168	15.9
Steubenville city	22 125	14.6	9 996	15.1	Tract 113	3 077	16.4	1 330	16.0
West Virginia (pt.)	62 225	15.2	25 535	15.3	Tract 114	9 681	13.6	3 696	14.2
					Tract 115	6 223	19.7	2 366	20.4
BROOKE COUNTY, WV					Tract 116	4 102	15.0	1 695	15.8
					Tract 117 (pt.)	6 692	11.1	2 674	11.3
					Tract 118	4 331	15.1	1 891	15.8
Total	26 992	14.8	10 838	14.9	Tract 119	4 157	36.4	1 681	38.3
Weirton city (pt.)	4 003	15.8	1 875	15.6	Tract 120	2 355	32.7	1 032	32.5
					Tract 121	4 242	34.4	1 824	35.0
					Tract 122	2 427	16.1	980	15.9
					Tract 123	2 765	47.5	1 317	47.8
					TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BROOKE COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 308	1 066	16.8	458	15.7
					Tract 311	6 230	11.0	2 355	11.5
					WEIRTON CITY (PT.), BROOKE COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 301	1 371	16.0	588	16.0
					Tract 302	1 481	15.2	793	15.8
					Tract 308 (pt.)	1 066	16.8	458	15.7
					Tract 311 (pt.)	85	8.2	36	5.6
					REMAINDER OF BROOKE COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 308 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 311 (pt.)	6 145	11.1	2 319	11.6
					Tract 312	3 943	15.5	1 670	15.4
					Tract 313	2 850	14.6	1 100	14.5
					Tract 314	3 385	16.4	1 564	15.7
					Tract 316	3 646	14.2	1 129	14.3
					Tract 317	3 020	19.3	1 181	19.6
					TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN HANCOCK COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 202	2 034	14.9	998	14.5
					WEIRTON CITY (PT.), HANCOCK COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 201	1 837	15.6	759	15.4
					Tract 202 (pt.)	2 034	14.9	998	14.5
					Tract 203	32	12.5	26	19.2
					Tract 204	1 435	14.1	602	15.4
					Tract 205	2 756	15.7	1 157	15.8
					Tract 206	4 827	16.5	1 956	15.5
					Tract 207	2 913	16.0	1 242	16.3
					Tract 208	2 287	15.6	1 027	15.1
					REMAINDER OF HANCOCK COUNTY, WV				
					Tract 202 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 209	6 572	11.8	2 639	11.8
					Tract 210	2 905	15.8	1 341	15.7
					Tract 211	6 272	11.4	2 319	11.9
					Tract 212	1 363	47.7	631	47.2
STEUBENVILLE CITY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, OH									
Tract 1	431	15.5	368	16.8					
Tract 2 (pt.)	2 756	13.7	1 183	15.0					
Tract 3	935	15.3	592	15.9					
Tract 4	3 603	16.0	1 530	15.8					
Tract 5 (pt.)	4 468	12.5	1 957	12.2					
Tract 6 (pt.)	2 546	15.5	1 049	16.3					
Tract 7	2 223	15.0	984	15.3					
Tract 8	1 610	13.7	790	15.7					
Tract 9 (pt.)	1 359	15.8	611	15.9					
Tract 10 (pt.)	2 178	15.2	926	16.0					
Tract 117 (pt.)	16	25.0	6	16.7					



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

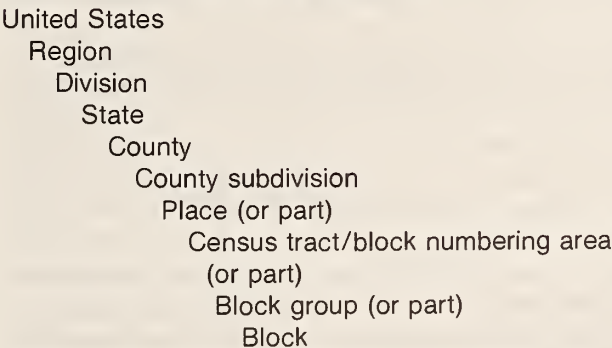
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

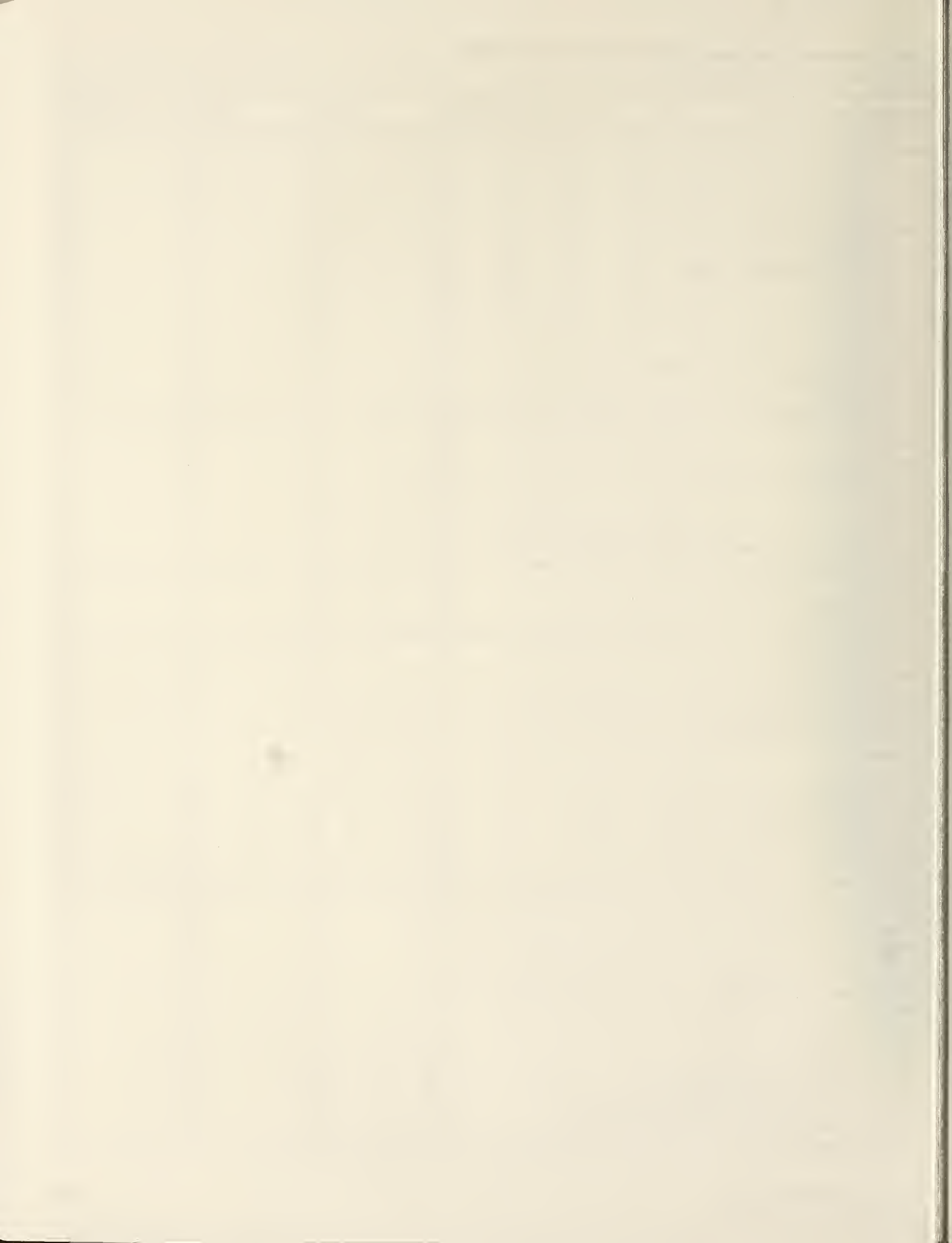
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Ohio-West Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This *property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 4 0 4 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 0 8 8 0 9 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 4 0 4 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 0 8 8 0 9 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1863

1863

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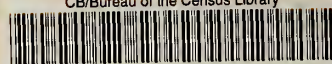
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